Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing every description executed in the best style. imates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

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MILK
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No. 55,181—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

te of ling.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10. Nov.	DELHI	8090	......	...
„	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
„	MARMORA	10509	...	...
	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
Dec.	PERSIA	7951	...	...
h „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
h „	ARABIA	7903	...	...
h „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
„	EGYPT	7912	......	...
911 Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
„	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
„	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
„	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
„	DELTA	8053	...	...
„	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
	ARABIA	7933	....	—
March	MALWA	10883	....	—
„	EGYPT	7912	....	...
„	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
„	• ARCADIA	7000	....	...
„	PERSIA	7951	....	...
April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
„	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
„	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
„	MANTUA	10885	....	...
„	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
„	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
„	EGYPT	7912	....	...

e above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS LEGRAPHY.

e above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, mouth and London.

assengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting amer at Port Said.

enders leave the BALLARD PIER on day ailing. All passengers must attend at that place 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health cer of the Port.

riends of Passengers cannot go on board the il Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave MBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 11 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and NDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS y at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
to Marseilles	Rs. 499 or Rs. 594	Rs. 748 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly ually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the aits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, ply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

NDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH E AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
hemia	... 4281	G. Gillhuber	16th November.
rica	... 4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
az	... 3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th „
erber	... 5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
hemia	... 4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
ica	... 4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. „
az	... 3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th „ „
erber	... 5423	A. Foresti	1st March „
emia	... 4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „
ica	... 4719	E. Seberich	1st April „
z	... 3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th „ „
rber	... 5423	A. Foresti	1st May „
emia	... 4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
ca	... 4719	E. Seberich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

teamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
r. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

on Class to Trieste or Venice...... Rs. 450 & 500 *
on Class to Trieste or Venice and ck ...... „ 675 to 750 *
on Class to London...... „ 545 „ 685 *
on Class to London and back ...... „ 865 „ 1020 *
rmediate Class to Trieste or enice 350
rmediate Class to Trieste or enice and back...... „ 525
rmediate Class to London ...... „ 445
rmediate Class to London and back „ 715
Fares according to position of cabin and class of ilway.

ORDINARY LINE.

on Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 453
Class to Trieste or Venice and ck ...... „ 675
on Class to London...... „ 545 to 585 *
Class to London and back ...... „ 865 to 945 *
Fares according to class of Railway.

TURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. LECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the otsards, Tauren and other Routes.

NTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are ed to return either by Messageries Maritimes from rseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi m Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North rman Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	P. Giurgevich	5895	24th Nov. 1910.

For further information regarding passages ply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No.1
in remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No.2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No.3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY THEACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara ...	1195	Thurs.	3rd Nov.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa ...	2171	Fri.	4th Nov.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	7th Nov.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Monday, the 7th November calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Muttra," 4644 tons, on or about the 5th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

2nd November, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	14,130	Lafont	4th Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.
NERA	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. „
YARRA	4,142	X	16th Mar. „
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	13th Apl. „
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Guionnet	4th Nov. 1910.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. „

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDÈZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Calcutta	11000	......	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	......	„ 5
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	......	„ 15
C. City of Benares	11000	......	„ 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	5500	......	Jan. 14
B. Newby Hall	7500	......	...
B. Sutton Hall	7700	......	Jan. 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	Feby. 4
A. City of Vienna	6000	......	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* „ 14
C. City of Athens	8100	„ 24	* „ 21
C. City of Benares	11000	......	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	„ 24	*April 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	„ 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	......	June 10
C. City of	...	......	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

No Extra Charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

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TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND......... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN,
LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Chittagong,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

A
POPULARIZED WATCH

THERE is much neat simplicity shown in the Special and Perfect Lentille Finish of the case of this Watch, giving it an appearance of Elegance and Good Taste which Watches at the same price do not offer.

The mechanism of to-day and the finish of the case is a considerable improvement compared with the original production of our

POPULAR WATCH

and of which Brigadier General Way wrote so flatteringly:

"I bought in your Shop the best timekeeper I ever saw. It has never been out of my pocket for 9 years and has never gone wrong and has never been touched by anyone, never been cleaned or oiled, and keeps better time than any Gold Watch I ever saw," &c., &c.

In addition to our usual written guarantee the dial of this Watch carries our name which is a further assurance of our absolute confidence in accepting sponsorship in even so cheap a timekeeper.

Nickel cased Crystal face model ... Rs. 15-8 Cash Rs. 14
Silver cased Crystal face model ... „ 22-8 „ „ 20-4
Silver cased Hunting or Half Hunting models ... ... „ 27-8 „ „ 24-12

The watch is supplied in a neat case with spare glass and mainspring and a written guarantee that it will last for 15 years with reasonable proper care.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,
CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital .... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund .... „ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR THE HOT SEASON!
ACHILLE BRIOSCHI & CO.
MILAN-ITALY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1880.
Diplomas awarded at Principal Exhibitions of the World.

Brioschi's EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.
This Effervescent Citrate prevents gastric acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a tonic.
Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Never leave your house without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.
It is taken in water, or mixed with syrup, essences, or wines and also with coffee.
Annual consumption 1,500 tons. In Tins at 10 annas. In Bottles at 12 annas.

SOLE AGENTS:
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
THE ITALIAN STORES,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
And can be had everywhere in BOMBAY.
PRICE LIST FOR WINES AND PROVISIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.
DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.
PEARSE & CO.,
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company
of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
Largest Importers of and
Dealers in:—
Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine;
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.
Kerosine Oil Brands:—
Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "BOHEMIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO.
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

TO BE SOLD
AS A GOING CONCERN.

A WELL KNOWN HORSE TRAMWAY in India, recently the property of a Public Company, conveying 260,000 passengers per year. The property comprises over 6 miles of Permanent Way, in addition to Land, Buildings, Horses, Cars, &c. in going order.

The Tramway has been in operation for 18 years as a feeder line to the G. I. P. Railway, and has a large and increasing pilgrim and goods traffic which is capable of development, as the district is a large and prosperous one, and is becoming a favourite health resort with Natives and Europeans. The profit, exclusive of management, varies between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 13,500 per annum and the receipts Rs. 38,000 per annum.

Sanction has been granted by the Government to convert the line to Steam Traction, by which means the working expenses can be greatly reduced, and the receipts increased. The line is also capable of profitable extensions into outlying districts.

For further particulars apply by a letter to—

Box No. 1662, care of
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NOTICE.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 1,542 Mds. of SANDALWOOD, stored in Tiruppattur Forest Range Office Depot, North Salem District. One maund equals 28lbs. Avoirdupois.

The Tenders should reach the District Forest Officer, North Salem, on or before the 21st November, 1910.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in Currency Notes, current in the Madras Presidency or Earnest Deposit Chalan. No cash will be accepted.

The Tenderers should refer to the "Fort Saint George Gazette," dated 25th October, 1910, or subsequent issues for farther details or they may apply to the District Forest Officer, North Salem, Madras Presidency.

F. L. C. COWLEY BROWN,
District Forest Officer, North Salem.
"TRUE COPY."
J. R. COOMBES,
For District Forest Officer, Salem North.
D. S. N., 22nd October, 1910.

TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road, Fort, or separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to N. M. Dubash, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldass House.

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WELLKNOWN for its position, extent, and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bedroom, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

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Rare opportunity to Lovers of Art and Antiquity.

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Under instructions from Mr. James Davies, of Shanghai, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on ground floor of Watson's Esplanade Hotel, Esplanade Road, Fort, on MONDAY the 7th and TUESDAY, the 8th Instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), each day, a collection of very valuable old Chinese, bronze, jade, Pekin cloissone curios, specially selected by Mr. Davies, consisting of plates, bowls, vases, old Joss brakers, insense burners, plaques, Joss pen-holders, bells, snuff bottles, jades, gold inlaid and many curious ornaments of periods including ming, kanghe, taokwang, kieulong and which include Famille Verte, Famille rose, Nanking China and Kanghe blue and white and five colours and Sang-de-boeuf, one Chinese open carved set panelled screen with brass plates cooped out with hand, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1910.

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TRAVELLED
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Showed every Country and every Clime.

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MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.
At 9-30 P.M. Sharp.
Doors Open at 8 O'clock (S.T.)

LOCATION:
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First turning to the left when over Kennedy Bridge
LOOK FOR THE 4 BIG LAMPS.

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Doors open at 3 p.m. Performance at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
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Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

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THE
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FOR HER SAKE.
A fine Breezy Love Story of a Jack Tar.

FOOLSHEAD.
In one of his screamingly funny episodes as a fisherman.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

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"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS. BUDA PEST—HUNGARY.

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AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co
ESTABLISHED 1809.

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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New Premiums (1909)	...	„ 90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	... ...	„ 273,119
Annual Income	...	„ 1,422,802
Assets	...	„ 10,315,985
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WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

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ROWLANDS ODONTO
or PEARL DENTIFRICE for PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS
2/9 Per Box
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You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

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It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS.**
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RESTORES THE WEAK,
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

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Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

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RATES AND CONDITIONS
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WITH THOSE OF
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909.

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Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
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PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
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Per dozen Quarts ... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
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(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
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PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
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MASTER BUILDER of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S
LOZENGES
Easily Cure
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value
Sold in bottles everywhere.

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Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly	... ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	... ...	„ 7	8

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Lawrence......Comdr Mill..................R I M
H M S Hyacinth......Capt J D Dick ......R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin......Comdr A J Marsack......R I M S
H T Plassy.........4615 Comdr ....Not lay

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 2.

Banca...................3794 Collyer ....P & O S N & Co
Braziliana..............2438 Snowdon ....R A Willis
Euplecteta ....2507 Bramston.........
Feliciana...............2785 Falck...........T Morrison & Co
Himalaya................3700 Spicer ....P & O S N & Co
Islanda.................3361 McClelland.............M M& Co
Leichenfels.............3,828 Toper......W & A Graham & Co
Saifi.....................502 Willoughley ...B & H S N & Co
Waroonga................1609 Chappell.................M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A	Clan Lindsay	2499	Haires	Calicut	5-11	James Finlay & Co
F	Barque Brilliant	3609	Morrison		12-11	Baltimore R A Willis
K	Cape Breton	2501	Warden	Dunkirk	9-11	K N & Co
L	Najmi	2522	Hallet	Jeddah	5-11	E & A M Jeewanji
M	Alavi	2324	Gray	Jeddah	4-11	B & P S N Co
N	Folmina	2546	Eyken	Hull	3-11	W & A Graham & Co
O	Traveller	1930	Pug	Dunkirk	3-11	Killick Nixon & Co
Q	Abydos	1939	Smails	N F		G Hoosein Kasam & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
1	Furada	3,400	Alton	Calcutta	4-11	M M & Co
2	Castalia	4030	Hamilton	Liverpool	13-11	W & A Graham & Co
6	Hakata Maru	3819	Mocker	Kobe	4-11	N Y Kaisha
7	Bohemia	2305	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
9	Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	8-11	P & O Co
10&11	Delhi	4784	Gordon	London	5-11	P & O Co
14	Kasara	505	Etton	Busreh	3-11	M M & Co
15	Muttra	2985	Seddon	Calcutta	5-11	M M & Co

H W P D

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Kaveri	553	Dawood	B'nager	5-11	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	Karachi	5-11	Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	Mangalore	4-11	Bo S N Co Ld

Stream.

Florican...........2381 Wark...... .. ..

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From
Bohemia	Gillhuber	Trieste, Oct 18
Gerd	Andreasen	Bangkok, Oct 11
Florican	Wark	Calcutta, Oct 7

DEPARTURE.

Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Hohenfels	Muller	H'burg via K'chi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday :—
Steamer Kasara, Elton, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Traveller, Pugh, for Dunkirk.

The steamer Bohemia, for Trieste, &c, began to load on Wednesday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien, left Aden for Bombay on 31st October at 10-30 a.m. and she is expected here on Saturday the 5th instant at 8-30 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd November.

On Friday morning next the 4th inst. the Corps will furnish a detachment for Escort duty from the Cathedral to Victoria Terminus to His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G C M G, G C I E Parade is fixed for all members at 11 a.m. at the Queen Statue.

Dress.—Review order, White Swords and Carbine Bandoliers.

D. W. WILSLON, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 3rd November.

981. Detail for the week ending 5th instant.

To-day Thursday the 3rd instant—The Signalling class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 4th instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

982. Issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

983. Inspection—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of 6th January, 1911.

984. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 28th January to 4th February 1911.

985. Rifle Meeting.—The Rules and Programme of the VI (Poona) Divisional Rifle Association 1910-11 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

986. Parade—Friday 4th Nov "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill, Order Mufti.

Sunday 6th instant, "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-15 a.m. prompt.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

Subject—March Discipline and Inter Communication.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club—Members wishing to join should give their names with subscriptions to Head-Quarters as early as possible. The programme includes four matches to be competed for during November. Miniature Range Matches and dates will be notified later. Rules and programme for season 1910-11 will be circulated on receipt from the printer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd November.

199 Parades—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday 5th instant and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for 1 Aiming Rifle practice.

200. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Santa Cruz of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday 6th instant.

Ranges 200 and 500 yards.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

Train leaves Colaba at 7 a.m., Church Gate 7-5 a.m., and Grant Road 7-16 a.m.

201. Camp of Exercise.—The annual Camp of Exercise will be held at Mahaluxmi Battery from 18th to 26th February 1911. Both days inclusive.

202. Appoints Officers.—The following Government Resolution is published for information Edward William Graham Roe to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 28th September 1910.

293. Postings.—With reference to the above resolution, 2nd Lieut E W G Roe is posted to No. 2 Company for duty.

204. Duties—Lieut G D Traylen having reported his return from leave resumes his duties as Quarter Master from to-day's date.

205. Leave—Gunner W J E Jennis is granted leave of absence from 1-11-10 to 31-4-11.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, November 1.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 79 1-4 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent ... ...
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)... 93 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ... ... 63 unchgd
Bar Silver in London. ... ... 25 13-16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 26 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet, steady.
Silver in New York ... ... 56 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ... 20·47 1-2 unchgd
Do do Berlin ... .
Do do New York ... 4·86—1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ... 5 p.c. since 20-10-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st. 4 1-4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st... 4 unchgd
Do Fine Trade Bills 3 months. 4 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months.. 4 7-8 unchgd
Interest day to day loans ... 4 1-4 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans ... 4 3-8—1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 unchgd
Amount paid into Bank of England... £1,00,000
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) 1-3-31-32

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, November 1.

LIVERPOOL— Bales.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot ...Fair demand
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Steady
Tone of Manchester Market ... Steady
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 10,000
Sales of East India 100
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 200
Do. Day's Imports 24,000
Mid Americans ... ... 7·72+7
Egyptian F. G. F. ... 12—3-8

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C.	7·44	7·43	7·45	7·45	7·46
	—3	—4	—2	—3	—2
	A.-M.	**M.-J.**	**J.-J.**	**J.-A.**	
Liverpool	7·46	7·47	7·48	7·44	
	—2	—2	—2	New	

NEW YORK, November 1.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 82,000
Do. Last year 76,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 12,000
Do. Exports to Continent ... 70,000
Spot Cotton—14·55 unchgd.
Futures at New York Dec. 14·43—1
Do do Mar. 14·37—3
{ Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...14 3-16 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans ... } Holiday.
Do. at New Orleans ... }
Closing tone of Futures—Quiet.

LONDON, November 1.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ... ... d 7 18-32
F G Broach ... ... d 7 13-32
Good Broach ... ... d 7 8-32
F G Khandeish ... ... d 6 20-32
Good Khandeish ... ... d 6 16-32
Fine Oomras ... ... d 6 30-32
F G Oomras ... ... d 6 26-32
Good Oomras ... ... d 6 22-32
Good M G Oomras ... ... d 6 22-32
Fine M G Oomras ... ... d 6 30-32
Fine Bengals ... ... d 6 6-32
F. G. Bengals ... ... d 6 2-32
Good Bengals ... ... d 5 30-32

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 35
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.
Wheat South Australian—35 3-4 Liverpool—Sellers

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 47 1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Nominal.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 45 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship 39 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 1-2
Do. Months—April.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata— 61 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 12 3 3-4
Months of Shipment.—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady, fair demand.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber .. 5 9 —Sellers—Dull.

METAL.

Copper Braziers... ... ... £ 69
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 1-8

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal 9-6

BOMBAY, November 2.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government paper business was done at Rs. 93-13-6 and closed at Rs. 93-14 with a firm tendency.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 1st November, 1910:—

Wheat	6,799	cwts
Linseed	3,196	"
Rapeseed	4,456	"
Gingellyseed	11,009	"
Poppyseed	984	"
Groundnuts	277	"
Castorseed	1,514	"
Rice	4,415	"
Myrabollams	...	"
Cottonseed	3,892	"
Mowraseed	67	"
Gram	3,187	"
Joowar	1,620	"
Maize	1·9	"

SPINNINGS.

Large business was done in Petit shares. Business was done at Rs. 2,287 1-2 and then the rate declined to Rs. 2,280, again advanced to Rs. 2,797 1-2 and at the close the rate was Rs. 2,807 1-2.

The teji mandi for the whole month was settled at Rs. 2,805 to Rs. 7 1-2.

Kohinoor	652-8
Colaba	1,117-8
Nagpur	1,740 X. D.
Swadeshi	1,080 X. D.
Standard	1,035
Luxmi	1,450
Ahmedabad Advance	465 X. D.
Bombay	1,575
Specie	55
India	62-8

COTTON.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 1st November :—

Khandeish	425	Bales
Central India	...	"
Barsi and Nagur	...	"
Berar	110	"
Central Provinces	47	"
Oomras	582	"
Dhollera	...	"
Broach	...	"
Coompta and Dharwar	662	"
Westerns	100	"
Bengal N. W. P.	5,792	"
Bengals Rajputana	...	"
Rajputana	...	"
Sind	...	"
Persia	...	"
Egyptian	...	"
Other sorts	...	"
Total...	7,136	

LIVERPOOL, November 2.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ... ...Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 28,000
Future Delivery Prices :—
Oct.-Nov. ... ... 7·48+ 4
Nov.-Dec. ... ... 7·47+ 4
Dec.-Jan. ... ... 7·48+ 4
Jan.-Feb. ... ... 7·49+ 4
Feb.-Mar. ... ... 7·50+ 4
Mar.-Apl. ... ... 7·51+ 5
Apl.-May ... ... 7·51+ 4
May-June ... ... 7·50+ 4
June-July ... ... 7·48+ 4

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal ...	13-0	13-8
Do. Standard ...	12-0	12-8

METALS.

We quote :— lbs.
Copper Braziers 4×4 ... 21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84 } Rs.54 6
Yellow Metal Sheets ... 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56 } " 41 8
Tin Ingots ... ... " 44 0
Spelter S M, M M, J, G ... } " 20 8
Georgshutte ... " 22 6
Copper Ingots K S ... " 48 4
Copper Sheetings... lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 57 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings. lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12 } 46 1-2 to 49 1-2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, October 29.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	COIN. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other Coin. Rs.
1 Box	......	1,020	2,539
2 Boxes	......	15,000	......
3 do.	......	300	29,375

Importers.	Vessel.	From
J H E Obadiah	Salsette	Alexandria
A A Rahim	do	Suez
Sundry Importers	do	Aden

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 31st October, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	8	8,794
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	2	2,345

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Bohemia," Nov. 4.

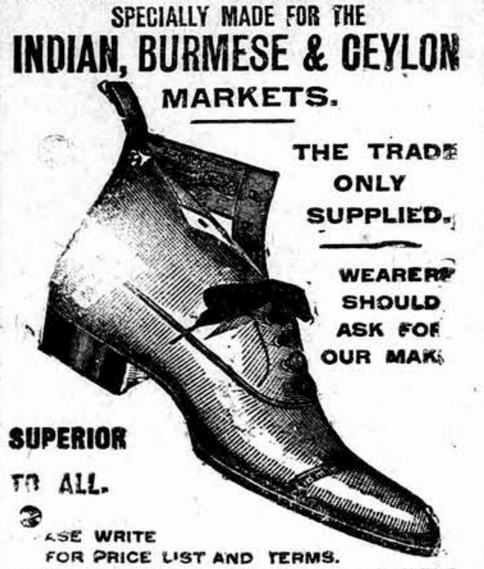
The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Bohemia" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning :—

Atkinson, Lt F St J
Amesbury, Mr S J M
Alhalah, Mr and Family
Bennett, Lt C D
Bean, Mr R C D
Bird, Mr Mrs W J A child and nurse
Bruce, Lt
Brunner, Mr and Mrs H
Burlton, Major and Mrs
Burlton, Miss
Bouser, Miss
Bernarden, Revd
Boese, Revd F
Burn, Lt H
Cameron, Pt
Campbell, Mrs
Cassel, Major R
Christie, Miss A
Chapmann, Lt E
Charles, Major J R F
Clay, Col C H
Collins, Capt and Mrs L P
Craster, Miss
Cune, Mrs
Denso, Mr and Mrs W
Dallaporta, Mrs
Dennys, Lt G J
Detzner, Mr K
Egerton, Capt G B
Elias, Mr D
Emilien Revd
Feilemann, Mrs
Filose, Sir C A
Forrest, Mr H
Francis, Sister M
Frick, Revd Gr
Felicia, Sister M
Gammon, Lt and Mrs J R C
Giacchetti, Mr. and Mrs
Gillmann, Mr A C
Gossling, Mrs Fr
Goult, Miss
Gough, Major and Mrs C H H
Greenwood, Mr S J
Gascoigne, Mrs
Hewett, Lady
Hewett, Miss
Harm, Mr
Hill, Mr and Mrs F G
Horowitz, Mr and Mrs
Hallauer, Mr
Hannay, Lt D R
Hansen Mr and Mrs and child
Hill, Mrs A
Hortulana Revd Sister
Jager Mr R
Janzen, Mr
Josephine, Revd Sister
Josepha, Revd Sister
Inkson, Mr N L
Kemball, Major A G
Killick, Mr
Kimsey, Mrs
Lawson, Major O H
Ledgard, Mr and Mrs
Ledgard, Miss
Leetch, Miss
Leslie, Mrs C N
Limboussi, Mr C A
Lloyd, Lt D J B
Lejmacher, Revd
Macartney, Lt
Maitland, Capt G R
Masotti, Mr and Mrs P
Marshall, Lt A
Maude, Capt A
Mac Kenzie, Mr and Mrs
Maria-Sister
Nicholl, Miss
Noorbhoy, Mr A K
Newmann, Col W W
Norbert, Sister M
Norzewink, Mr
Paterson, Lt and Mrs R H
Paxton, Miss
Peebles, Mr and Mrs W
Porter, Mr L
Powell, Maj-Gen, Mrs and nurse
Prenter, Mr H
Pope, Lt P F
Patricia, Revd and sister
Pregno, Mr C
Quirin, Rev
Revenbill, Major and Mr
Rent, Mr E
Renton, Col R R
Rey, Mr V
Ringger, Mr C
Rothera, Mr G
Roberts, Mr C F
Ruwell, Mr G A
Ravel, Mrs
Smith, Miss
Smith, Mrs H C
Sheppard, Major H C
Simmon, Mr D
Strettel, Capt
Stuart, Miss
Sulser, Mr
Schwabe, Rev B
Symphonier, Revd
Thackwell, Col and Mrs
Towsend, Miss
Trail, Lt W S
Turner, Mr G
Thomas, Lt B
Tembler, Rev J
Walker, Major W W
Walker, Miss
Watson, Major
Weatherall, Mr G
White, Mr S
Wilson, Mr J A A
Wilson, Mr H M
Wodehouse, Major and Mrs and 5 gents.

THE last of the Grimsby fishing smacks have been sold at auction. They consisted of five boats, the remnants of a large fleet of similar vessels which, before the advent of the steam trawler, founded the fortunes of Grimsby as a fishing port.

CAPTAIN Sanders and one other man have left Yarmouth in a small motor-boat named Shikari, thirty-three feet long, for Lerwick, in the Shetlands, a 660 miles' trip, involving a passage through some of the stormiest water of the North Sea.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.



THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Nr NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

McCORQUODALE—October 26, at Kookeecherra T E, the wife of A R McCorquodale, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT-MACKENZIE—FOWLER—October 29, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev H C Loasby, assisted by the Rev Cyril Eddowes, Ian, only son of the late Major Herbert Hill Mackenzie, of Leytonstone, Essex, and of Mrs. Mackenzie, to Frances Hilda Kate, only daughter of Mr and Mrs. W A Fowler, Graeme's Gardens, Madras.

DEATH.

SULLIVAN—October 30, at his residence, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, Madras, after a brief illness, Peter Patrick Sullivan, Hony Lieut and Deputy Commissary, aged 79 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay High Court re-opens after the October vacation.
Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. ; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a. m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m., 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "Pour sauver son credit il faut cacher sa perte"—La Fontaine ["To save your credit you must hide your loss"].

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Marmora," with the English Mails of the 21st October, which left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Delhi" leaves Bombay harbour at 2·30 p.m. on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Australien" will be closed, at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Monday the 7th instant.

GLORIA CHURCH, MAZAGON.—The Novena for the titular feast of this Church will begin to-morrow, Friday, when there will be a sermon in English at 7 p. m. On the following days of the Novena there will be two sermons, one in the morning in Concanim at 7 (S.T.) and another in the evening at 7 in English. The preachers will be Fr. Hughes O. C., from Agra, and Fr. A. Siqueira from Mahim.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening :—

March	The Gladiators Farewell	Blankenburg
Overture	Zanetta	Auber
Valse	Praterleben	Translateur
Selection	Jolly Jingles	Neat
Serenade	Quand tu Chantes	Gounod
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Monckton
Two-Step	Yip-I-Addy-I-Ay	Flynn

Y. M. C. A.—One of the prominent speakers at the Triennial Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association to be held in Bombay, December 28 to January 1, is Bishop W.F. McDowell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For some years Bishop McDowell was Chancellor of Denver University, leaving there to become corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education of his church, a position of great importance and responsibility. He was made a Bishop about eight years ago. Bishop McDowell, by reason of his genial friendliness and culture, his ability as a speaker and genuine sympathy for young men, is one of the most effective Christian leaders among men in America. For fifteen years he has spoken annually at one of the great conferences of Christian students in the United States and his services there and at the quadrennial conventions of the Students Volunteer Movement fully warrant his being ranked among the first half dozen men in America, along with such men as Mr. John R. Mott and Mr. Robert E. Speer, in his ennobling influence on the lives of men. He will arrive in Colombo by the "Coeber," of the North German Lloyd line, on November 4th, and will spend some months in India.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.—The members of the Managing Committee gave a treat to the boys of this Institution on the evening of the 2nd instant. The premises were decorated as usual. The boys recited a number of songs suited for the occasion, and performed gymnastic and other exercises. The Secretary, Mr. K. R. Jayakar, then addressed the boys. Among other things he alluded to the loss sustained by the school on account of the sad death of their Superintendent, and assured them that the Committee would do their best to secure a proper person for the vacant post. He congratulated the boys on their satisfactory conduct during the past year, and the progress made in the several crafts taught them, and exhorted them to follow those crafts after the expiration of their term of apprenticeship, and thus turn out loyal and good citizens, to the credit of the school and those concerned with it. Mr. Jayakar also recapitulated the good done for the boys by Government, the donors and the members of the Managing Committee. The National Anthem was then sung and three cheers were given to the King-Emperor and the Royal Family.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, OCT. 30.

The seven-star scare—local astrologers say six—the meeting of which is predicted to take place to-morrow, has extended even to this unsophisticated country, and the apprehended calamities are being staved off by sacrificial offerings to appease the offended deities. What makes a gloomy prospect more aggressively gloomy is the undue and abnormal freak of Jupiter Pluvius within the past few days, now sending down showers, then drizzles, and the cloud-darkened sky making the aspect ominous for a superstitious people. But the rain that came down in torrents on Friday night last nearly knocked most of us into a state of nerves and had it continued for a few hours longer a sorry story, possibly, might have been the lot of the chronicler. Man's inventive genius might work wonders, but to fight against the Hindu mythological triad—Agni, Indra, and Yama—would be as futile an attempt as sailing through the air ! Therefore, all things reckoned, we must of necessity do homage to the power of the elements by prayer, by worship, by sacrifice.

A cold-blooded murder was perpetrated a little after day-break yesterday morning, near the northern approach to Mecca Musjid, within a stone-throw of Char Minar, on the way to the Chawk in the City. An Arab in the employ of Nawab Sultan Nawaz Gung having, apparently, a grudge against a Moglai policeman, awaited an opportunity to wreak his vengeance. That opportunity coming, the Arab deliberately drew his dagger and plunged it through the back of his unfortunate victim. Death was instantaneous. The murderer was immediately apprehended and placed in Police custody. Considering that the use of dangerous weapons and fire-arms has been too frequently the cause of blood-shed by irascible Arabs and Rohillas, the question is, why should not the operation of the Arms Act be more rigidly enforced in Native States ?

The local Goanese community appear to be very staunch in their political convictions. They acclaim with almost a flutter that they are loyal Monarchists and in spite of what has happened in Portugal that country is bound to be restored to the status of a Kingdom with a ruling monarch, without which the country cannot possibly get along. They are, besides, optimistic enough to suggest that King Manuel will be recalled and reinvested by the people with his regal rights.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Marmora," Nov. 2.

The following passengers are expected to arrive by the P. and O. mail steamer s. s. "Marmora" to-morrow morning :—

FROM LONDON.

Bathurst, Mr J A and Mrs
Martin, Mr S J
Leekie, Lt O T Mc R
Mochlr, Mrs
Rich's nurse, Mrs
Tyers, Mr J Miss Arthur
Twigg, Mr H J R
Burton, Miss
Keen, Mrs and 2 children and Nurse
Skipwith, Miss B
Miss H Meriwether, Major W and Mrs Ayah
Burton, Capt C W Mrs
Cooks, Lt G H
Sarjon, Mr and Mrs child and infant
Bryant, Capt H J and Mrs
Allan, Mr J R and Mrs
Lawrence, Miss Honor and Emily Lady
Molony, Mrs J C and 2 children
Burn, Mrs R child and Infant and Nurse
Smilt, Major E S
Gray, Mrs W E and Miss
Stephens, Miss B
Rattigan's maid and Jane Hall
Johnston, Mr A F and Mrs
Cotesworth, Mrs C J and inft
Dunne, Capt J S
Gronlie, Mrs G P T
Young, Genl Mrs J C
Armstrong, Hon C H and Miss
McWatters, Capt G A
Medlicotte's Maid, Mrs
Souter, Maj H M W
Collingriage, Capt H T
Porter, Col Mrs and 2 Misses
Pyrke, Mr E W
Kendall, Mrs
Porteous, Maj C M and Mrs
Hawley, Capt W G D J Mrs
Francis, Mr J
Marsden, Mr and Mrs E
Robertson, Miss A and Miss C
Pigott, Mr R E and Miss
Willerforei, Mrs 2 infants, and nurse
Butler, Mrs E J nurse and Inft
Tarken, Miss
Lawrence, Miss
Gull, Mrs and Inft and Nurse
Copplestone, Mrs
Priestley's Ayah Mr
Russell, Mrs L
Rt Hon Lord Bishop of Calcutta
Tamsden, Mrs and Maid
Hazlett, Miss N
Davis, Mr J H
Gill, Mr H D
Catlow, Mrs E
Brown, Mr C and Mrs
Bennett, Mr A G
Dakin, Mr H Mrs and Miss M and Miss D
Suton, Miss M K
Meredith, Mr R
White Lady A
Lennox, Mrs Russel's Maid
Taylor, Col D A
Cust, Miss A M
Henriques, Mrs C
Preston, Mrs child
Caton, Miss (Nurse)
Wallace, Miss D M
Pavitt, Mr J H and Miss
Head, Mr G B D
Stock, Mrs
Hates, Mr J A
Lumsden, Miss
Andras, Mr H M
Graham, Mrs
Mackenzie, Capt J H
Davidson, Mr J S
Lee, Mr A H
Joseph, Mr A F
Pickard Cambridge, Mrs and nurse (with Mrs clark
Gordan, Lt Col and Mrs J G
Gale, Mr A B
Comber, Miss M E
Remington, Mr J B
Schwaiger, Mrs and child
Hogg, Capt C N
Sefton, Mrs W
Downing, Mrs G
Thomas, Mr J L
Daner, Mr R
Warner, Miss L
Molony's Ayah Mrs J C
Buddeley, Mrs P
Miles, Miss O T
Eady, Mr T A C
Eyre, Miss M M
Macfarlane, Miss
Crosbie, Miss E
Dickens, Mr H C B L
Hogg, Miss
Willcocks, Mr J N Lady
Ross, Mr A
Keelan, Miss I
Collect, Mr and Mrs
Bond, Miss
Vedder, Mrs
Cransely, Mr M
Cairus, Miss V
Parkhurst, Miss T H
Halliday, Mr T G
Kirwan, Miss M
Mrs, Colesworth's Ayah
Mrs, R Ball's Ayah
Ricard, Mrs
Quinton, Mr W G
Clark, Mr C A
Mrs Stringfellow's child and nurse
Preston, Mrs S
Clayton, Mr A H
Gorrie, Mr H T
Ross, Mr G F and Mrs
Mardell, Lt Col W S
Williams, Mr H P
Rich, Major E S and Mrs
Bates, Mr A Mrs and Miss E
Carey, Mrs M and child
Ogilvie Capt D and Mrs
Battey, Mr S A
Harvey, Mr W P
Rodham, Mr E W and Mrs
Native Servant, of Maharani of Indore
Borden, Mr W A
Bowering, Capt F S and Mrs
Clarke, Mr T A
Stringfellow, Mr H P and Mrs
Hanna, Mr H B
Ryland, Mr E C and Mrs
Wheeler, Miss
Johnstone, Mr J
Roe, Mr N and Mrs
Pritchard, Capt D J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Shaw, Mr W L and Mrs
Kaye, Lt Col J L and Mrs
Hensman, Mr H
Nash, Capt H E P
Money, Capt E F D
Raikes, Mr E B Mrs child and Nurse
Beachcroft, Mr C B and Mrs
Carnegy, Lt Col C and Mrs
Hawkes, Capt R
Roe, Mr N P and Mrs
Milne, Mr J S
A Richardson, Mrs H L
Pattman, Mr H A
Bazley, Mr R
Roberts, Mr C H
Thompson, Maj H H and Mrs
Tettwich, Mr C G Mrs and Inft child and Ayah
Dacres, Mrs and Miss
Hubbard, Mrs J S child
Kavanagh, Mr H and Mrs
Bomfor, Mr H
Sidgwick Mr R K B and Mrs
Richardson, Mrs C
Bell-Kingsley, Mr H
Phillips, Mrs N
Macdonald, Miss
Young, Mr E H Mrs and child
Clay, Mr J M
Sladen, Mrs M D
Clarke, Mrs F G and Inft
Cuningham, Lt M E
Mansfield Capt C B
Vivian, Mrs C A child and Inft and Nurse
Mifforde, Mrs
Fisher, Major F
Carmichael, Mr D
Rattigan, Mrs and child
Williams, Mr W H
Lowis, Major H E
Butler, Mr A B
Grant, Capt J W Mrs and infant
Danills, Mr S R
Peters, Capt J
Leach, Mr W H and Mrs
Parkin, Lt J F
Money, Miss A A
Ocell, Lt W
Crocker, Major H L
Medlicotte, Capt R E and Mrs
Tru, Lt H B Le D and Mrs
Whitaker, Mrs H
Thompson, Lt G N
Makins, Col E
Lane, Maj F M
Pugh, Mr R A C
Wilkinson, Mr M
Togam-Home, Lt W M
Newbould, Mrs B B
Vickers, Capt A and Mrs
Macdonald, Lt H
Shettle, Miss
Beynon, Mrs
Browne, Miss
Mant, Mr R A Mrs, child, and maid
Watson, Mr J P and Mrs
Wellman, Mr A H
Wyndham, Mr P
De Butts, Miss
Slewart Mr W R
Smith, Mrs G Z
Maisy, Miss
Wodehouse, Mr E A
Leeson, Miss
Waller, Major F C Z and Mrs
Walmsley, Mr W H Mrs and Miss
Mac Alister, Rev R H and Mrs
Lyle, Mr H W and Mrs
Smyth, Mr D A
Cartwright, Mr S W
Saunders, Mr J B
Houldroft, Mr A T
Melson, Capt J W
Edgell, Mr C H and Mrs
Wilson, Mr H M G
Oliphant, Capt E H
Bathurst, Mr J A and Mrs
Slewart, Mr M
Vakeel, Mr F H and Mrs
Mylne, Mr E and Mrs
Childe Lt Col F L
Crichton, Mr T E
Halliday, Mr F L
Milne, Hon J S W and Mrs
Byrne, Lt G E
Cruikshank, Mr F C
Madden Mr S F
Body, Mr E U Mrs infant
McNair, Mr G B
Patterson, Mrs T Maid
Lucas, Mr H de M
Green, Lt Col J S
Greaves, Mrs H R
Sidebottom, Miss B
Reynolds, Mrs.
Knight, Miss and maid
Greig, Capt J G
Thorneley, Mr D W
Critchley, Mr C B
Osmaston, Mr L
McNair, Mrs G B
Maclean, Mrs a nurse and infant
Daphtary, Mr K B
Crichton, Mrs
Mason, Mrs
Mason, Mr G K M
Clinch Mr H W
Bell, Mr W B
Dunlop, Capt C A
Thompson, Mr R S
Wilcox, Mr A
Begg, Mr H C Mrs
Wilmot, Mr C E
McIntosh Mr W
Stokes, Mr J
Macausland, Lt R A
Featherstonhaug, Mr
Parrot, Sir E
Clarke, Mr E
Pelzold, Mr Z
Gubbay's Mrs and maid
Pearce, Mr F H
Gubbay Mrs M N S
Gilmour, Mr and Mrs
Smith, Miss U
Todd, Capt J F
Hartley, Mr T E
Tarkin, Mr G B
Taylor Mr D
Tandy, Miss H O C
Maisey, Miss and maid (Miss Grant)
Grant's Mrs and maid (Miss Ellwood
Eddis, Mr L A
Clarke, Mr J
Powlett, Miss A G
Jardine, Mr W E
Nelson, Mrs
Clarke, Mr W A
Eberhardie, Mr C
Pickford, Mr
Davies, Mr P and Mrs
Irvine, Dr D A
Oldham, Col W J N
Christian, Mr F
Macandrew, Mr J
Mercer, Mr D
Leslie, Mr W
Stack, Major
Bright, Mr A J
Goode, Mr F W
Clemence, Mr
Beffrich, Kerr K

FROM GIBRALTER.

Jacob, Col S L

FROM BRINDISI.

Davis, Capt T A
Milne, Mr W
Davis, Mrs
Moore, Mr C J S and Mrs
Duncan, Mr J
Pointon, Mr
Whal, Mr B W
Pegram, Mrs M J
Kirkpatrick, Mr
Abbott, Mr A A
Cameron, Mr A P
Jones, Mr H A
Dunk, Mr H B
Huffam, Mr W T C
Playfair, Mr G F

LONDON TO KARACHI.

McNair, Miss J W
Fellowes, Capt H M
Hargreaves, Mr L A J and Mr O A
Smith, Mr T W
Edgar, Lt D K and Mrs
Midgely, Mr H
Parker, Mr J B

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Lowis, Maj I M and Mrs
Haynes, Lt W F
Melville, Mr M
Dewhurst, Mr W A
Hawkes, Capt W C W
Martin, Capt F and Mrs
Cockran, Capt L A
King, Mr E
Chanderanjin, Mr W B
Keen, Capt W J

GOLF.

Bombay vs. Pali Hill.

A CONTINGENT of Pali Hill golfers came in yesterday to play both single and foursome matches against members of the Royal Bombay Golf Club. The latter Club had already paid a visit to Pali Hill earlier in the season, when they first managed to win by a very narrow margin. Yesterday morning eight players represented each side and Bombay had on paper a much stronger team than Pali Hill. The result was a win for Bombay in both single and foursome matches. In the former, Bombay lost only two matches, Ferrers Nicholson and England both suffering defeat at the hand of Muir and Moore, while on the foursome Bombay were victorious in three out of the four matches played, Aitken and Coombs being beaten on the last green when a halved match seemed almost certain, Thomson for his side putting down a long putt from the edge of the green. Results :—

SINGLES.

BOMBAY.		PALI HILL.	
E Ferrers Nicholson...	½	F L Muir ...	1
R D England ...	0	G Moore ...	1
R Aitken... ...	1	B H Duxbury ...	0
E E Coombs ...	1	J W Thomson ...	0
M F Nicholson ...	1	T Dunsmore ...	0
C A Russ... ...	1	A J Geddis... ...	½
R C Lowndes ...	1½	E G Turner ...	0
H F Busch... ...	1½	J M Mair	0
Total ...	6¾	Total ...	2¼

FOURSOMES.

BOMBAY.		PALI HILL.	
E Ferrers Nicholson R D England	1	F L Muir... G Moore...	0
R Aitken E B Coombs	0	B H Duxbury J W Thomson	1
M F Nicholson C A Russ...	1	T Dunsmore A J Geddis	0
R C Lowndes H F Busch	1	E G Turner J M Mair...	½
Total ...	3	Total ...	1½

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 3.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE ROBERTSON.)

For a Decree with order XXXV Revised.

81-16 S A Ghandy Premjj Dharalal vs Haji Mahomed Rahimtoola Mulla and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

106-6 B Shroff D and D The Bombay Agency Coy Ld vs Wassoodeo Narayen Kirtiker Chitnis M and M.

429-09 Salim G Narayen Ramji Chanwan vs Dunanath N Chanum

72-02 Jamshedji R and D Dayashanker Khimchand vs Dhanji Narana and another Dickshit D and S.

For Further Direction and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

804-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Bapuji A Siara vs Meherjibhoy Carabhai and others Shroff D and D Bick M and R.

For Hearing in Exception to Commissioner's Report

1142-09 Pestonji R K and Co Nowroji Manecji. Shett and others vs Ramprasad Ralibhadur and others Balkrisha.

Commercial Causes.

783-10 J R Patel and Co Laluchand Memraj vs Jadhowji Morarji Kehanji M and S.

213-93 Madhowji K and Co Jivraj Cawasji vs Ramdas Kessowji Payne and Co.

710-07 Matubhoy J and M Ronibai vs Bai Gulab widow and others Madhowji K and C.

160-89 Thakerdas and Co Khimji Asar Virji vs The Shri Baldao Mills Ld and another Mill A and M Tyabji D and C.

323-09 S B Mehta Thaker Bhimji Kara vs Ruttonsey Sunderdas and others Man J H Moti and D.

548-10 Craw B and Co Haji Jackeri Haji Ahmed Patel vs Vithaldas Soonderdas and another Khun L and M Chit M and M.

134-10 Bicknell M R R D Sethna vs Gangabai widow Chitnis M and M.

141-10 Little and Co Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistry vs The United Sindh Spg and Wg Mills Raghavaya B and M.

967-09 Rahavaya B and N Mahonjee Maherally and others vs Khatao Keshav Edgelow G W and C.

17-09 J R Patel and Co Motichand Harakchand and another vs Amchand Panalal (Ardeshir H D and C.

370-09 J R Patel and Co Motichand Harakchand and another vs Amichand Panalal, Ardeshir H D and L.

293-10 Ardeshir H D and C Cokerji Cawasji Umrigar and others vs Morean and others. In person Hiralal.

914-08 Jamshedji R and D Safiaboo vs Abdool Hoossain Abdoolally and others Thakerdas and Co.

304-09 Khaderao L and M Satyambai vs Ramrao Narayen and others Little and Co.

815-10 Manecklal and Co Luemidas Ramji vs Salemahomed Dharamsey and others Mthubhoy J and M.

63-02 Khunderao L and M Jadowji Nariandas vs Virajlal Govindji and others Matubhoy and others Moti and D Jet G and B Little and Co.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd November 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	1	5	55 p.m.	8	3
Teheran ...	2	12	50 a.m.	1	36
Suez	2	2	2 p.m.	0	36

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).

Ahwaz line right to Ahwaz but still interrupted to Mohammerah (28-10-10).

Bhamo route restored. (2-11-10)

IT is understood that the sub-committee of the Royal and Ancient Club, consisting of Mr. J. L. Low, Mr. H. G. Hutchinson, and Mr. W. Herbert Fowler, who were appointed last June to consider the definition of an amateur golfer have decided to recommend an amendment of the present definition by specifying what constitutes a professional. They will probably propose that any person who has carried clubs for hire after attaining the age of 16, or has played or taught golf for money, shall be considered a professional. It will be noticed that no mention is made of club or ball making as a disqualification

A Tonic Free from Alcohol

Are you pale, weak, easily tired, and do you lack nerve power? Ask your doctor if Ayer's Sarsaparilla would not be good for you. He knows, and will advise you wisely. Not a drop of alcohol in this medicine. It puts red corpuscles into the blood, gives steady, even power to the nerves; and all without stimulation. Make no mistake. Take only those medicines the best doctors endorse. Ask your own doctor.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH ENERGY

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Meloncholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes :—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems : they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab, writes :—That the Pearls are giving excellent result. Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 1-14-0 per bottle of 25
Pills. V. P. charge extra.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 150, Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

MOTOR MAGNETOS, "FULLER"
PATENT SELF STARTING ATTACHMENT.

Start car from dashboard without turning the engine. Two types: Standard and Self-starting.

What at and best. No other Magneto can compete with it.

Made Five World's Records on THAMES CAR.

"Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Brooklands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th instant."

(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-CARR.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that few magnetos on the market can touch it," &c., &c.

(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's Self-Starting Magneto British Motor Boat Club Regatta, September 14, 1907, Cabin Cruiser K. L., won 15 mile handicap. . . . . "The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines."

(Signed) KING & Co

FULLER ACCUMULATORS, BATTERIES, COILS, CHARGING SETS, AND ALL MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

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A Stubborn Foe.

To conquer an obstinate enemy, requires persistency and perseverence. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which ranks foremost in stubbornness. To eradicate it from the system, you must use the right weapon. Little's Oriental Balm is the only remedy that can overpower it. It has cured helpless, crippled sufferers who have been discharged from the hospital as incurable.

Mr. W. Williams, Eve Road, Leyton, says:—"For 3 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night terrible shooting pains kept me in agony. I could not sleep or use my arms. Two bottles of that wonderful remedy, Little's Oriental Balm, cured me completely. I can recommend it with utmost confidence." Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout India.

Make your own Cigarette
It is twice as good
A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN Gt BRITAIN

The Bombay Gazette:
Christmas Number,
1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED
MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged fer :—

THE GOLDEN GIRL,
By
GEORGE R. SIMS.

GENERAL BURTON'S GHOST,
By
KATHARINE TYNAN.

MISTLETOE & ROSEMARY,
By
ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

A CHRISTMAS TOY,
By
TOM GALLON.

NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE,
By
HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

THE MAGIC MISTLETOE,
By
W. E. NORRIS.

MERE DROSS,
By
JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

UNCLE BEN,
By
M. H. POYNTER.

A MIDSUMMER CHRISTMAS DAY,
By
W. A. MCKENZIE.

A YULETIDE MYSTERY,
By
E. EVERETT GREEN.

LOVE THE MAGICIAN,
By
A. MACCLURE WARNOCK.

DRAWING ROOM MAGIC,
By
. CALTON.

HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME TO HOLLY HOUSE,
By
OUEENIE SCOTT-HOOPER.

LOUIS WAIN'S CAT SKETCHES.

PICTORIAL HUMOUR,
By
HILDA COWHAM AND OTHERS.

Sketches by Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, Harry Lauder, Marie Studholm, and other well-known actors and actresses.

Space for Advertisements will necessarily be restricted and it will therefore be necessary for intending advertisers to apply early for space and position to

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The "Bombay Gazette,"
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BUNGALOWS,
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CONSULT US.

We have places in all localities TO SUIT all requirements.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
55, HORNBY ROAD,
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P. O. BOX 239.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6	8	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6	8	2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4	12	2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4	8	2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4	3	0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

PAY NOTHING.

Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of
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A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce.
Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc.,
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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the occasion of H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S MARRIAGE, on FRIDAY, the 4th November, ALL TRAFFIC will be STOPPED on HORNBY ROAD, between the FLORAL FOUNTAIN and VICTORIA TERMINIUS, from 12-15 to 12-45 P.M.

Further, CHURCH GATE STREET will be WHOLLY CLOSED to Ordinary Traffic, from 11-20 A.M., until after Their Excellencies' Carriage, with the Escort, has left.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 1st November, 1910.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 3rd Nov. 1910.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

THE enthusiasm with which Prince Yu Lang's declaration—that the entire Chinese nation was agreed that an early meeting of the Parliament was necessary—was received in the Peking assembly, as an indication of the burning desire of the Celestial to lose no time in setting about the programme of reforms which has so long been under contemplation. The Provincial assemblies have been opened and closed again, and although it was only the other day three years was mentioned as the probable time which must elapse before China's term of Constitutional Government began, the observation of Prince Yu Lang is taken as an admission by the Regent's advisers that that period must be curtailed. For once China is in a hurry. The country is no longer to lag behind in the race of nations and no longer to be the happy hunting-ground of the land-grabbing, treaty port seizing foreigner. She must have a constitution, an efficient navy and an adequate army. So far the tendency has been to strengthen the forces before securing representative government; to place naval expansion in the forefront of the numerous schemes of reform. The subject is one upon which a section of the vernacular press has been enthusiastic and the recent visit of a Chinese Naval Commission to England has been regarded as significant that the Government really means to undertake the work of securing for China a place among the naval powers. Many of China's western sympathisers, especially those who have not lived in the East—probably regard this as the best possible proof that China is pulling herself together and is already far advanced on the road of regeneration. But, remarks Mr. R. F. Johnston (District Officer and Magistrate at Weihaiwei, who has just written of China, in a work entitled "Lion and Dragoon in Northern China," published by Mr. John Murray), there is hardly a man among China's foreign friends and sympathisers resident in the East who does not regard the navy scheme with dismay and disappointment. At some future date, he believes, China may be justified in acquiring a great navy, but to build a really serviceable modern fleet at the present time is to invite a financial and political disaster of appalling magnitude. "Even if the project comes to nothing, it is a bad omen for the future that the Chinese Government should give it serious consideration at a time when all the energies and resources of the Empire should be devoted to internal reform and development."

In the view of Mr. Johnston, if China's responsible rulers do not realise the precarious position into which the country has drifted and the pressing necessity of administrative reform, they are not fit to hold the helm of the State. Common-sense—if they are devoid of the higher qualities of statesmanship—should tell them that until the existing departments of Government have been thoroughly reorganised, corruption stamped out and a spirit of loyalty and patriotism infused into all ranks of the Civil Service, the creation of a great spending department, such as an Admiralty, or Naval Board, will add enormously to the financial burdens of the country without providing it with any reliable safe-guard as protection in the event of war. Good advice of this tenour has been offered to Chinese statesmen, but it unfortunately appears that every warning of the kind is received by them with doubt and suspicion. China has realised that in one foreign war after another her military and naval weakness has led her—or has helped to lead her—through the dark shadows of defeat and humiliation and she is intensely desirous of making such provision for her own protection that in future wars she may not be foredoomed to disaster. "When she is advised to content herself, for the present, with a small though well-equipped army and the most modest of coast defence fleets, she suspects that her advisers wish to keep her in a state of perpetual weakness, so that they may continue to help themselves, from time to time, to treaty ports, trade privileges, sites for churches and other missionary buildings, mining and railway concessions and cash indemnities." Mr. Johnston sees in China the possibility of a splendid realisation of racial solidarity and national patriotism, but he fears the intervention of Japan, with disastrous consequences, and warns us that during the years of China's education and growth Japanese diplomacy in respect to Chinese affairs may be to some extent characterised by petulance, hesitation, vacillation and occasional displays of bluff.

The policy of Japan "must necessarily hover between two extremes; she does not wish to see China partitioned, for this would mean a strengthening of European influence in Asia which might be disastrous to Japanese interests; nor does she wish to see China become one of the Great Powers of the world, and as this would inevitably lead to her own partial eclipse." But China wants nothing of any of her friends, for she is begining to realise that the most wide-awake of foreign states does not propose to hamper her own freedom by watching over a nation that has hitherto been regarded as the most somnolent in the world. At the present time China's affections are directed towards the United States, for America is the only Power which has not annexed or leased any part of her territory, but she is fully aware of the fact that "even the strong matronly arms of the United States might grow weary of carrying about so bulky an infant as China that only woke up in order to experience the luxurious delight of going to sleep again. The Chinese dimly understand that until they have raised themselves out of their present condition of political helplessness they cannot expect to get more from the United States or from any other Great Power than amiable professions of good will." Mr. Johnston makes a serious effort, though in all probability it will prove futile, to lead Chinese statesmen to see that their future lies not with their army and navy, but depends on honest devotion to the works of internal reform on the thorough reorganisation of her administration, judicial and fiscal systems, and on the loyal fulfilment of her treaty obligations. By proceeding on these lines China will do more for her own protection against foreign interference than by constructing naval bases, coast-fortresses and battleships. An orderly and progressive China is absolutely certain to find herself backed by friends. On the other hand, as Mr. Johnston shrewdly puts it, if her Government adheres to its present course of alternate radicalism and conservatism and continues to play with reform schemes as if they were nine-pins, and foreign treaties as if they were packs of cards, the new fleet and naval bases will not only be of no avail to the country in her hour of need, but will serve to hasten a catastrophe in which the dynasty, at least, will in all probability be overwhelmed and foreign intervention will once more become a painful necessity.

* * *

THE WELSH COAL-STRIKE. THE Welsh colliery strike appears to have assumed much more serious proportions than was anticipated. Disputes have been pending settlement for some time, but when the mail left, according to a Rhondda Valley correspondent, a peaceful feeling prevailed in the coal-field, and strenuous efforts were being made not only to settle the remaining disputes but also to remove the cause which led to the original trouble at the Ely pit of the Cambrian Combine. Mass meetings were held at various pits to discuss the general situation. The most important was that held at the Tonypandy Empire Theatre, where Mr. D. Watts Morgan explained to the men the result of the negotiations which had taken place between him and Mr. Leonard Llewelyn, the general manager of the Cambrian Combine. He said that while the men asked for a cutting price of 2s. 6d. as against the 1s. 9d. per ton paid for the Bute seam, Mr Llewelyn had shown a conciliatory spirit by offering 2s. 2d., to include the cutting price per ton of the coal and five items of dead-work which are generally performed by colliers in stalls and headings, the other items of labour not included in the price named to be paid for in accordance with the schedule of rates now in operation at the 5ft. seam at the Ely pit. The prevailing opinion of the meeting was that these terms were inadequate. Several miners expressed a strong opinion with regard to the advisability of continuing any negotiations on the line already taken. They felt it was a mistake to include any dead-work in the cutting rate for coal. Mr. Watts Morgan, however prevailed upon them to allow the committee, which had the matter in hand with himself, to continue the negotiations with a view to arriving at a settlement on the morning after the mail day. The atttitude taken up by the owners at Ynyshir Colliery was regarded as a satisfactory feature. These men went out on strike without notice and returned after being idle a day or two, whereupon the management summoned the men for breach of contract and claimed £1,000 damages. Some negotiations took place between the management and the men's leaders, and the management eventually agreed, subject to the approval of the Coalowners' Association, to accept the nominal damages of £300.

* * *

RAILWAYS AND STRIKES. IN connection with the French Railway Strike we learn from home that considerable apprehension was felt in Cardiff as the result of a communication from the French State Railway authorities to all their contractors ordering the stoppage of all shipments of small coal to French ports in consequence of the strike. Similar orders were expected from the Midi, Paris Lyons-Marseilles, and other French railways consuming small Welsh coal. But, as a Manchester contemporary pointed out, there is no record in industrial annals of a successful railway strike. This is true not only of strikes among the traffic workers of the classes involved in the French railway conflict, but of those among the maintenance or shop-hands in the engine building and repairing establishments. For many years, it is stated, there was a sort of superstition, which grew into a conviction, that it was impossible to win a railway strike. The officials of trade unions involved in railway shop disputes gave instructions that the men should simply leave employment that was not paid at recognised rates and abandon the places to non-union labour. Picketing was regarded as useless. In the few cases in which attempts were made to keep the works closed, the results were just the same as if nothing had been done. Ruminating on the subject the "Guardian" observes: There is always great difficulty in inducing railwaymen to strike, at any rate in England, and the reason is not far to seek. In railway service, however low the pay or hard the conditions, there is continuity of employment, an advantage which few other private employments offer. The reason of the breakdown of the general railway strike which was threatened in Great Britain two years ago was that the leaders understood that not half their men would obey the call. In England there have been a great many strikes of engineers and other classes of skilled artisans employed by railway companies, but very few strikes of traffic workers, and such as there have been have ended in victory for the companies. The same proved to be the outcome of the French strike.

* * *

PLAGUE RATS IN SUFFOLK. REUTER'S cablegram in regard to plague infection in Suffolk discloses a serious state of affairs, and we can well imagine the condition of scare in which many of the inhabitants of the British Isles find themselves. Plague in England has much of the terror of the unknown, and is regarded with a degree of panic, which the Eastern resident although familiar with its ravages among eastern peoples does not share. However the increase of the infected area in Suffolk indicates a danger, which cannot be ignored, but it is re-assuring that so far no case of an infected human being has been notified. Apparently the only victims to date have been domestic cats, who, poor animals, had probably made injudicious meals of plague-stricken rats. The authorities are evidently thoroughly alive to the need for prompt and energetic measures, and Reuter's estimate that ten thousand rats are being killed daily leads us to hope that the extermination of the infected animals may be accomplished before any harm is done to humans. What no doubt will puzzle the authorities is to decide through which channel the infection has been introduced. We naturally look first to the nearest large port, but in this instance the nearest large port is a long way off. If the plague rats have been imported through either London, Hull or Grimsby it would be very remarkable that the infection should become widespread in a remote district of Suffolk, while more thickly populated and intervening areas remain immune. It seems necessary therefore to seek another explanation. That, however, it is for the local authorities to find. At this distance it is useless to indulge in speculation.

THE Moorish ex-pretender, Mulai-el-Kebir, who has recently been pardoned by his brother, the Sultan, has left Tangier for Fez.

M. ESSLING, Revisionist, supported by the followers of MM. Ralli and Theotokis, has been elected President of the Greek Assembly by 334 votes against 175.

THE Finnish Press comment on the dissolution of the Diet consists mostly of asseveration that future Diets will always defend the Constitution as firmly as those of the past.

TROUBLES are reported from the Brazilian State of Amazonas, where the opposition, aided by a Federal force, is stated to have overthrown the Governor.

THE Mediterranean cruise on which the Atlantic Fleet of the United States should have started in November has been cancelled. The Fleet will probably visit English and French ports upon the English Channel.

THE administrator of the King of Portugal's property has visited the Minister of the Interior and proposes to liquidate by yearly payments the whole of the King's indebtedness to the State and the same to guarantee the King an annuity. The Government declares that it will consider the matter.

A MARRIAGE will take place in Philadelphia early in December, between the Hon'ble Vavasseur Fisher, late of the Indian Civil Service, of Kilverstone Hall, Thetford, only son of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher and Lady Fisher, and Jane, daughter of Mr. Randal Morgan, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

THE "Indian Field" publishes an interesting letter from Mr. Joseph Pearson, the Director of the Colombo Museum, on the subject of the giant tortoise which that journal recently wrote of as existing at Matara. Mr. Pearson says that if there is such a tortoise at Matara it is not the one which was found in Colombo at the time of the British occupation in 1796. This famous tortoise lived for many years in the grounds of a villa called "Uplands" in Mutwal, near Colombo. A change of habitation in 1894, however, proved fatal and ended a life which was considered to have lasted considerably over a hundred years.

IT is stated in Berlin that King Frederick Augustus of Saxony has completed arrangements for an extensive hunting expedition in the British Sudan. His Majesty expects to start for Africa in February next, and to be away for two months. The King will travel strictly incognito, and as far as his rank permits purely in the capacity of a big game sportsman. Only two companions have so far been chosen to accompany his Majesty—his physician, Dr. Selle, and his personal adjutant Lieut.-Colonel Meister. The expedition will start from Khartoum and follow the route along the White Nile to the vicinity of Fashoda. King Frederick Augustus, who is a capital shot and an inveterate huntsman, is reading Mr. Roosevelt's book on his big game expedition in Africa.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE NEW LAW MEMBER. THE appointment of Mr. Ali Imaum as Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, in succession to Mr. Sinha, has proved acceptable to the Hindus, and is not unwelcome to Mahomedans. The reason for the satisfaction of the one community is to be sought in the qualified approval of that to which the new Law Member belongs. Many of his co-religionists might have preferred to Mr. Ali Imaum, one who was more pronounced and emphatic than he in his political partisanship on behalf of his own race. He distinguished himself from his brethren by his advocacy of mixed electorates. He made a very notable speech a year or two ago, as president of the All-India Moslem League, in which, instead of emphasizing the differences between Hindus and Musalmans, he took pains to enumerate the points of contact between them in regard to questions affecting the progress and welfare of the country, arguing that ultimately, and in most essential respects, the interests of the two leading races of India, as, indeed, of all Indians, must coincide. He affords an example to his countrymen of that high-souled patriotism, which in its treatment of public questions scorns to give excessive weight to sectional or class interests. Publicists, who are strenuous in the pursuit of racial advantage, whatever may be the ostensible reasons by which they support their case, create in the unbiassed observer the unpleasant impression that they value the reforms and concessions chiefly for the loaves and fishes which accompany them. Under the guise of upholding the Hindu or Moslem point of view, there is in reality a scramble for the spoils of war, the real point of view being that of the hungry placeman. An egregious letter from the pen of a Mahomedan was lately published in the London "Times," complaining that no representative of his race has yet been appointed to the Executive Council of the Viceroy or any of the provincial Governors, contending that Mahomedan interests must suffer, because Hindus alone had been selected, thus far, and affirming that when these appointments were confined exclusively to Europeans, all classes of Indians were, at least, sure of impartial treatment. If justice and impartiality were threatened when a Hindu holds an exalted office, it would be equally endangered, when the incumbent is a Mahomedan or a Sikh or a Parsi. The writer has not the temerity to assert that in his own community the sense of fairness was keener and loftier; and if his proposition relating to racial partiality was meant to apply to Indians in general, it furnishes the strongest possible argument against the employment of Indians in positions of exceptional trust and responsibility.

* * *

RACIAL RIVALRY AND DISTINCTIONS. Racial rivalry and selfishness is what I should strongly deprecate and deplore. Mr. Ali Imaum's appointment will not be so very gratifying to passionate partisans in his own community, on account of his balanced judgment, which seeks the advancement of the country in common aspirations and harmonious co-operation. Sir Syed Ahmed said the Hindus and the Mahomedans were like the two eyes of Government, both needing equally preservation and protection, and there was no greater friends of Mahomedans than the founder of the Aligarh Institute. This is the spirit which Mr. Ali Imaum is likely to regard the position and prospects of his brethren of the faith. I have no doubt that despite his restrained enthusiasm and sober views, his co-religionists will be glad to vote him congratulatory addresses, and they will also hasten with greater alacrity to thank Government for having recognized at last "the claims" of Mahomedans. If the Government is simply doing its duty, if it is only doing the right thing in appointing the best available Indians to high offices in the State, without undue regard to caste or creed, there is no particular reason to thank it. But it is obviously considered good policy to express gratefulness, which, according to the famous definition of the term, is a lively sense of favours to come. I believe it will not be considered unpatriotic for an Indian to express the hope that the law membership of the Supreme or any other Council will not come to be understood by my countrymen as a close preserve for Indians. As we deprecate any distinction between Indians and Indians on purely racial grounds, so we should deprecate a similar distinction between Indians and Europeans. It is in the best interests of the State that the man of supreme merit should be chosen. We have gained our point in the recognition of the principle that with a few necessary exceptions, the highest appointments in the public service are open to Europeans and Indians alike, and that merit is the only test. The principle of appointment by rotation is most objectionable, and so would be any principle that would set up an arbitrary bar against Europeans or natives.

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THE INDIAN STUDENT IN ENGLAND. It may be gratifying to the vanity of the Indian student that for some time past he has been the subject of anxious thought both here and in England. Lord Hardinge adverted to his position in England in his speech at the banquet given to him by old Harrovians. It was unfortunate, he said that English and Indian students rarely mixed. He disclosed an unerring insight, when he observed that this aloofness on the part of Indians was at the bottom of much of the mischief into which they were betrayed by evil influences. I have noticed that many Indian students in England, especially those who study law, return to their mother-country with a strong dislike of the English, and a strong prejudice against their domination in India. They completely ignore the benefits of the rule, and vastly magnify its draw-backs. They impute the worst motives to the most unobjectionable action of the rulers, and are ready to pounce upon such solitary instances as might tell against them for the purpose of unfair generalization and sweeping condemnation. I have had a talk with some of them, and am surprised to find among them youngmen who go so far as to attribute the introduction of western education to a Machievellian design on the part of the rulers. "Why, this education has emasculated our people," they say. "It is given, in order that their original fire and vigour may be extinguished, that they may be shorn of the strength they would otherwise have possessed to make their power felt and respected." Truly, I cannot conceive a more striking instance of perverted imagination and bitter prejudice. While everybody is tracing the unrest, lawful and otherwise, to Western ideas, these young advocates regard their inculcation as a deliberate design of the enemy to keep the people in a state of perennial subjection and degradation!

* * *

UNEXPECTED RESULTS. I have often wondered what may be the psychological reasons for the bitterness and prejudice with which Indians return to their home. One might have thought that a sojourn in England, a closer study of the people and their institutions, of their national character and the qualities which have won greatness and renown for their country, of their great men who have shed lustre on their land in respect of various departments of human thought and activity, would certainly have a sobering effect. One might have thought that residence in Oxford and Cambridge might recall to the Indian students the names of many an illustrious Englishman associated with these seats of learning, and attune their minds to a contemplation of their life and conduct. One might have thought that they would return to India, imbued with a spirit of admiration and emulation, and that they would be able to regulate their aspirations by the salutary influences of the West. But as a matter of fact, the student from England comes back quite a different being. He might have gone to Europe a sane sober youth; he comes back with an exaggerated, if not an altogether perverted, notion of the failings and vices of the Westerner.

* * *

THE REASONS. What could be the reason of this strange transformation? How is it that after visiting the shrines of the West he comes back an inveterate unbeliever? India House exists no longer, but its evil influence endures. The student is not free from other sinister influences, and living a life of isolation he also imbibes poison from his own exclusive set. He consorts with his own Indian mates; he frequents his own haunts. In his congenial surroundings he broods over the woes and wrongs of his country, as he conceives them. There are some youths who, I understand, are so embittered by these imaginings, that they shun and abjure all company with the whites, and only mind their studies, nursing their venom the while. The measures which are taken to save them, and bring them to a better understanding of their position, are not likely, in my opinion, to meet with conspicuous success, at least for some time to come. The Advisory Committees in India and the Home for Indian students in England will do some good, no doubt. But neither these expedients, nor any tinkering with the system of education, will transform the spirit which has been implanted in them. Burke and Mill and Herbert Spencer have not been the undoing of our youths. Their doctrines and principles, rightly understood, cannot be otherwise than salutary and sobering in their effect, neither do I think that their writings have been so closely studied as to produce any effect upon them, one way or the other. Supposing that moral and religious instructions were introduced or that a rigid course were prescribed, in which no books of a political character were included, save those which extol the divine right of Kings and Governments, they can not make a fundamental change in the prevailing spirit. The environments of the students will triumph over the text-books. A forced hot-house growth will not go far towards remedying the evil. Is the spirit we seek to reform a passing phase? Will it improve with better education, when the Indian is able to think more justly and more correctly? I cannot venture to give a definite answer to this momentous question.

DION.

KOREA.

The Annexation and After.

"The Times" special correspondent in the Far East writes:—

There can be no doubt that the majority of educated Koreans feel very sore at the loss of the independence they had done so little to merit or to preserve. But from soreness and vague talk to serious agitation is a long step and among those who know the Koreans best there is a general belief that very few will take that step at any rate so long as the Japanese display any tact in the administration of their new province.

So little evidence is there of any dangerous unrest that it is difficult to understand the anxiety with which the Japanese Government profess to have regarded the situation a few weeks ago.

We know that the Tokyo Cabinet regarded the danger as so pressing that they did not feel there was even time to consult their Allies before deciding to proceed to annexation with the least possible delay. There had thus been a complete change in the situation since foreign inquirers were assured last December that there was no question of any change in the status of Korea for some time to come; but the developments that had brought it about seem to have been visible only to the Japanese.

EXTRA TERRITORIALITY.

It was inevitable that with the establishment of direct Japanese administration foreigners should lose the privileges of extra-territoriality they had hitherto enjoyed but there seems no adequate reason why the change should have been made without any warning. On August 29 when the Treaty of Annexation was promulgated they were informed that they had passed out of the jurisdiction of their own Consuls administering their own laws and were henceforth answerable to the local Courts administering the local laws: and the foreign municipality in Chemulpo, which was engaged on its usual work in the morning was in the afternoon informed that it no longer possessed any authority. It would have made matters easier for foreign residents and could scarcely have affected Japanese interests had a few weeks' notice been given before the abolition of extra-territoriality took effect. That the abruptness of the change was not without its inconveniences is shown by the experience of two American ladies, who arrived in Seoul immediately after the annexation in order to be married to two American missionaries working in Korea. All arrangements had been made before the annexation for the marriages to take place before the American Consul-General, but they had to be cancelled on the abolition of Consular jurisdiction. Various solutions of the difficulty have been suggested, but it seems that the marriages will have to be postponed for some time and that the four young people concerned will be put to considerable inconvenience and expense.

THE FUTURE OF KOREA.

The point is perhaps a small one, though it is not without significance, that the haste with which the decision to annex was made has had a counterpart in the haste with which foreign residents were brought under the new "regime". It must not however, be inferred from what has just been said that independent opinion in Korea is on the whole opposed to annexation. With all the sympathy and even affection that is felt for the Koreans, and with all the dislike for the Japanese that has been the inevitable result of some of their earlier proceedings in the Peninsula, it has been felt annexation was sooner or later inevitable, and it is believed that, in the end, the incorporation with Japan may be to the benefit of the Koreans themselves. Whether that will be so or not will depend largely on the policy pursued in Korea by the Japanese and, to a scarcely less extent, on the character of the men chosen to carry that policy into effect. The warmest friends of the Koreans do not deny that they are thriftless, lazy, and timid; Viscount Terauchi's successor will need to be very firm and every vigilant to protect a people who seem incapable of protecting themselves from the capacity of the Japanese land-grabber, from exploitation by Japanese business men, and from ill-treatment by minor Japanese officials and the lower classes of the Japanese population.

THE INTEREST OF FOREIGNERS.

Foreign commercial interest in Korea are safeguarded for ten years to come by the Japanese pledge to maintain, one unimportant exception, the present state of things in all that concerns foreign trade and foreign enterprise. It is probable, indeed, that foreign trade may during that period benefit considerably by the increase in prosperity that can scarcely fail to result from more efficient and more economical administration. What will occur at the end of the ten years is very uncertain. Foreigners interested would perhaps be wise to be prepared for the ultimate introduction of the full Japanese system, with its subsidies and its heavy protective duties and its discouragement of foreign enterprise in every form except the provision of capital for Japanese use.

One of the immediate results of the coup has been to strengthen the position of the Katsura ministry. Whether the international position of Japan has been equally strengthened may very well be doubted. Against the consolidation of her position in Korea must be set the creation of a fresh source of friction with China. Among the friends of Japan there has been some loss of confidence, owing to the suddenness with which the decision to the annex Korea without further delay was sprung upon them. The annexation, too, has quickened the distrust with which Japanese policy in Manchuria is regarded not only in Peking but in other capitals as well and that cannot be regarded as anything but unfortunate at a moment when the new tariff has made it clear what treatment would be given to foreign trade in South Manchuria should it ever become Japanese territory.

ACCORDING to statistics collected by the "Berliner Tageblatt" the damage done by strikers and police during the recent disorders in the Moabit quarter to the windows of private residences and business premises in the neighbourhood is estimated at between £200 and £250. None of this will be borne by the glass insurance companies or by individuals as the Berlin Mob Law of 1850, still in force, legislated for the payment of claims in such cases by the local municipal body.

WITH reference to a report that the Coronation will take place on June 21 next year, it is stated that no date has been settled beyond the general period which was mentioned in the proclamation of several weeks ago, and none is likely to be fixed for some time to come. The Coronation Committee will resume its meetings before the re-assembling of the Houses of Parliament, but it is improbable that the committee will see any present urgency for fixing or even recommending any precise date. There is every reason why the settlement of the exact day should be left till the latest convenient period, although some indication sufficiently near to enable people to make their plans may be looked for well in advance.

LORD MORLEY AND HIS OFFICE.

REPORTS OF RESIGNATION.

Lord Crewe His Probable Successor.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Lord Morley called on Mr. Asquith both in the morning and afternoon, yesterday. He had no statement to make regarding the rumour of his resignation.

LONDON, Nov. 2

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the report of Lord Morley's resignation is undoubtedly correct.

The same paper says that the Colonial Office will probably be offered to Mr. Harcourt or Mr. Birrell, while Colonel Seely will enter the Cabinet.

LATER.

The *Times* states that it is understood that an announcement on the subject of Lord Morley's resignation will be made very shortly.

The paper adds: "There is reason to believe that he will still remain a member of Government. There will be general satisfaction at the likelihood of his remaining in the Cabinet. The changes will probably be confined to three or four positions."

THE NEW PERSIAN REGENT.

A Non-Party Selection.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Reuter understands that Nasr-ul-Mulk, the Persian Regent-elect, has left London en route for Persia, having previously received satisfactory assurances from the various parties in Teheran, regarding the non-party character of his election.

The date of his arrival is uncertain, as he intends to pay a number of visits on his way. His visit to London was solely connected with the health of his son.

The Ex-Shah's Pension.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Foreign Minister, in a protest against the Anglo-Russian Note regarding the ex-Shah's allowance, says that the delay in the payment of the allowance is due to obstacles placed by Great Britain and Russia in the way of Persia obtaining money.

He describes the sending of Legation servants to collect the money as an outrage, and contrary to international usage.

Shiraz Disturbances.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

During a recent raid on the Jewish quarter at Shiraz, eleven Jews were killed and fifteen wounded. Five thousand people are destitute.

THE STRAITS DINNER.

Suggested Amalgamation.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Mr. Allinson, yesterday evening, presided at the annual Straits dinner. Among those present were: Sir Hugh Clifford, Sir Frank Swettenham, Sir William Taylor, Sir William Treacher, Sir William Adamson, and Sir Alfred Dent.

The Chairman, in his speech, urged the consolidation of the interests of the Malay Peninsula. The income-tax, he said, was most impolitic.

Mr. Evelyn Ellis deprecated the income-tax, which eventually meant the European paying for the native. Referring to the Freight Bill, he hoped it would be a better modus vivendi, and that both parts of the Straits Association would work together. He strongly urged the amalgamation of the Colony with the Malay Straits.

Mr. Frizell proposed the toast of the "The Guests" and Sir Hugh Clifford replied, he criticised Mr. Ellis' remarks regarding fusion.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

Deputation to Sir E. Grey.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Nottingham manufacturers have decided to join the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in a deputation to Sir Edward Grey to protest against the Japanese tariff as a severe blow to British trade.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER'S WEDDING.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Sir Archibald Hunter was married to-day to Lady Inverclyde at St. George's, Hanover Square. The Archbishop of York officiated, and Lord Kitchener was the best man.

The church was exquisitely decorated with white flowers, and there was a distinguished military congregation, which also included Cabinet Ministers and representatives of both the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The honeymoon will be short and will be spent in the South of England before Sir Archibald and Lady Hunter return to Gibraltar.

FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Reuter wires from Paris that the Cabinet has resigned. It is known that there have been differences between M. Briand and M. Viviani, the Socialist Minister of Labour, but the resignation of the Cabinet was quite unexpected.

SOUTH WALES STRIKE GROWS.

Colliery Owner Uses a Revolver.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WIRES CUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Cardiff strike is spreading through the whole of South Wales, affecting 200,000 men.

Disorders broke out yesterday at Cyntmllynfell village, in the Swansea Valley, where it is reported, a mine-owner and his son were stoned. They replied with revolvers, but did not injure any one. Telegraph and telephone wires have been cut.

AVIATION.

Split in the Aero Club.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Belmont Park aviation meeting has ended in a wrangle. Mr. Drexel, the American, has resigned from the Aero Club in disgust, alleging that the closing of the meeting on Sunday was to prevent Mr. Graham White again competing in the flight round the Statue of Liberty, in order to allow the American Mr. Moisant to win. Count De Lesseps formally protested, but was not allowed to try again.

The bulk of the airmen attended the dinner given by Mr. Drexel yesterday evening, instead of the club dinner.

TARIFF REFORM.

Mr. Chamberlain's Confidence.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Mr. Chamberlain, writing to a tariff reform meeting at Swindon, said he was confident of the triumph of the cause, which had progressed greatly.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that the Bill transferring the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth has passed through the Senate and the House of Representatives.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT HOME.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The result of the elections in 118 English and Welsh municipalities is 60 Liberals, 43 Conservatives and 21 Labour. There were 13 Socialist gains.

THE FRANCO PROSECUTION

Other Ministers Arrested.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Reuter wires from Lisbon that Senhors Texeira Abreu and Malheiro Reymao, Ministers in the Franco Cabinet, have been arrested for complicity with Senhor Franco. They have been released on bail of £11,000.

RUMOURED REVOLUTION IN MADRID.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Reuter wires from Paris that there are rumours of a revolution in Madrid. It is impossible to confirm or deny the report.

LATER.

Telegrams from Spain are passing freely and contain no hint of revolution.

PORTUGUESE COMMERCIAL POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister proposes a census of Portuguese residents abroad, and the establishment of Chambers of Commerce in the Colonies.

PARLIAMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Reuter wires from Cape Town that Mr. Reitz, ex-President of the Orange Free State, has been elected President of the Union Senate, and Mr. Molteno, Speaker of the Assembly.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Accident to "Parramatta."

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Reuter wires from Singapore that the Australian torpedo-boats "Yarra" and "Parramatta" have arrived there. The "Parramatta" has struck some submerged obstacle, though not seriously, and has been docked for inspection.

THE VETO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Veto Conference was resumed at the Treasury to-day.

LIEUTENANT SUTOR.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The "Gazette" announces that Lieutenant Sutor been removed from the Army.

S. S. "KURDISTAN" OVERDUE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Some anxiety is felt regarding the steamer "Kurdistan" bound from Manchester for Basra which is now four days overdue at Marseilles. The value of her cargo is estimated at £100,000.

THE WALTHAMSTOW BYE-ELECTION.

Sir J. Simon Re-elected.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Bye-election in the Walthamstow Division, necessitated by the appointment of Sir J. Simon as Solicitor-General, has resulted as follows:—

Sir J. Simon, Liberal 16,673
Johnson, Unionist 13,907

There was a vigorous struggle on questions of tariff reform and the Osborne judgment.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Victoria vs. South Australia.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Reuter telegraphs from Adelaide that in the match between Victoria and South Australia, Victoria made 111 in the first and 305 in the second innings. South Australia scored 220 in the first and 202 for four wickets in the second innings.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The death is announced of Mr. Melton Prior, the war correspondent.

[Mr. Melton Prior, the special war artist and correspondent of the "Illustrated London News," was born in London, son of the late William Henry Prior, draughtsman and landscape painter. He was educated at Boulogne and London. He represented the "Illustrated London News" in over twenty-four campaigns and revolutions. His first appearance on the battlefield was in the Ashantee War in 1873; then in the Carlist Rising in 1874, in the Herzogovinian, Servian, Turkish, Kaffir, Basuto, Zulu, and Boer Wars; in the Egyptian Campaign in 1882; in the Soudan and Nile Expedition; in the Burmese War; Venezuelan, Brazilian, and Argentine Insurrections; in the Jameson Raid; in the Matabele War, the Afridi War; in the North-Western Frontier, India: in the Cretan Insurrection; in the siege of Ladysmith, 1900. From 1872 to 1886 he remained only one year without seeing service. He went to Athens with the then Prince of Wales' suite in 1875; travelled with the King of Denmark's Expedition through Iceland; accompanied the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne on their visit to Canada. He was present at the Berlin Conference, and every State ceremony which occurred during his brief periods of rest in England. He was also present at the funeral of the late and the wedding of the present Tsar of Russia. He travelled with the present King when as Prince of Wales he visited Canada in 1901. He was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1902; in the Somaliland Expedition in 1903 and Russo-Japanese War, 1904.]

LORD AND LADY MINTO.

Departure from Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto left Simla this afternoon in glorious weather. All the usual honours were paid to their departing Excellencies, quite a large crowd of Civil and Military officials in full dress and the station public assembling on the lawns to say farewell. The Guard of Honour was furnished by the Simla Volunteers at Viceregal Lodge and by the Gurkhas at the main entrance. Both Lord and Lady Minto freely moved among officials and non-officials and after their Excellencies had shaken hands and bowed repeatedly to the assembled crowd the Band struck up the "Auld Lang Syne." Three cheers were given for their Excellencies as they drove down from Viceregal Lodge for the last time from those assembled round the house.

RANGOON, Nov. 2.

Lord Minto and Viceregal party on their voyage home will travel to Suez by the s. s. "Dufferin," and there embark on the Bibby Liner "Herefordshire" sailing for England. The "Herefordshire" to-day reached Colombo on her outward voyage to Rangoon.

LOCAL INSPECTION BY MAGISTRATES.

How to Use the Knowledge Acquired.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

In a criminal revision petition argued before the High Court from the Madura District, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim to-day held that a Magistrate was empowered under law to make local inspection for the purpose of understanding evidence in the case he was trying, but that it was not competent for him to import his knowledge of what he had observed and learnt during his inspection into the case and a conviction based on such material was bad in law.

JUTE FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

Damage about Five Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

A destructive fire occurred at the Kidderpore Docks this afternoon in a godown which contained several thousand bales of jute and a few hundred bags of grain belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The fire was extinguished by about 5 o'clock. The estimated damage to the jute was about four lakhs. A large quantity was saved. The damage was covered by insurance.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Brigadier-General E. T. Gastrell has arrived from Ootacamund and assumed Command of the Madras Station.

MR. A. A. APCAR'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Mr. A. A. Apcar who was to have presided at the Turf Club dinner to Lord and Lady Minto is seriously ill in the Bengal Club with a burst blood vessel. The Doctors enjoin absolute rest.

IRRIGATION BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The annual irrigation budget for the next year will be made on the basis of one crore and eighty lakhs.

POST OFFICE HOLIDAYS.

Proposed Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The following Resolution has been issued:—

(1) The Government of India have had under their consideration the question of increasing the number of Post Office holidays. At present holidays are given in the Post Office on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, King's Birthday and Christmas Day, but even on these days very few of the Postal officials can be allowed complete relaxation from work, as certain duties must be performed in connection with delivery and despatch of mails which necessitate the attendance for some period of the day of the majority of the staff at the various offices.

(2) Representations have been made to the Government of India that the general liability to work on Sundays and holidays constitutes a grievance in the case of its large body of Post Office employes for which a remedy should be found. It is recognised that it would be impossible to allow the staff of the Post Office as many holidays as are enjoyed by most other Government servants, but in as much as work in business offices is either stopped altogether or greatly curtailed on the more important public holidays, it has been represented that there would be no serious objection to increasing the number of Post Office holidays by six days to be selected as far as possible from those gazetted under the Negotiable Instruments Act. Most of these holidays are granted on account of important religious festivals and the duties of Postal servants prevent them to a large extent from attending and taking part in these observances to which many of them attach great importance. The six additional holidays would not necessarily agree in the different Postal Circles, but would be arranged to suit local conditions.

(3) It has accordingly been proposed that six new holidays should be held on the days of the following festivals:—

For all circles, except Madras and Burma. 1. Muharrum, 2. Holi or Doljatra, 3. Janmastami or Gokulastami, 4. Id-ul-Fiter or Ramzan, 5. Dasehra or one day of the Pujas, 6 Divali or Kali Pujas.

For Madras.—1 Pongul, 2. Mahasiva Ratri (or Telugu New Year), 3. Avani Avittam (or Tamil New Year), 4. Mahalaya Amavasi 5. Id-ul-Fiter or Ramzan, 6. Dipavali.

For Burma.—1. Muharram, 2. Burma New Year, 3. beginning of the Buddhist Lent, 4. one day of the Pujas, 5. end of Buddhist Lent, 6. Tazaundaing.

The dates to be selected would be notified before the beginning of the year in all Post Offices and in the Postal Guide.

(4) The Government of India are prepared to take this question into consideration if there is a generally expressed desire on the part of the public to afford relief in the matter of holidays to the employes of the Post Office and this resolution is published in order to afford the public an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the proposals it contains. It is not intended that these should apply to the Telegraph Department or the Telegraph Staff in combined offices.

(5) The Government of India will finally consider these proposals after the 1st January, 1911. They will be glad to receive before that date any representations on the subject which the local Governments, public bodies or private persons may desire to move.

CHANDERNAGORE.

Rumours of British Annexation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

An extraordinary rumour is current in Chandernagore of the proposed annexation of the town by the British Government. It is stated that the French Government have been asked to hand over Chandernagore to the British Government, in exchange for a tract of land in East Africa. Various reasons are assigned for this move on the part of the British Government.

The nuns in the convent are, it is stated, in an expectant tremor of excitement, and the subject forms a favourite topic of discussion in French circles in Chandernagore.

RANGOON PORT TRUST LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 2.

For the six lakh Port Trust Loan four lakhs have been offered at Rangoon, the lowest price being 94 and the highest 96. Tenders were received at Calcutta for seven lakhs 51 thousand the lowest price being 93 and the highest 95. The average rate at which the loan was floated was Rs. 94-10.

STORM IN BAY OF BENGAL.

Mail Steamer Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 2.

The s. s. "Lunka" with the English Mail arrived over eight hours late, only to-day, owing to a storm in the Bay which she had met. The "Fultala" also experienced bad weather.

THE TRANSPORT "DONGOLA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The troopship "Dongola" which left Bombay on the 20th October is understood to have passed Suez, as a telegram received by the Marine Department, here to-day, states that she is now expected at Malta. The rumours in circulation to the effect that she has met with an accident in the Red Sea, are therefore without foundation.

THE MCDERMOTT MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

In connection with the Howrah Poisoning case it is understood that the police have traced the chemists' shop in Calcutta from which Bennett is alleged to have bought strychnine. The police searched to-day the railway quarters at Howrah occupied by Sergeant McDermott and have taken possession of a walking stick supposed to be belonging to Bennett.

HON. SYED ALI IMAM.

THE following telegram has been sent by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay to the Hon'ble Syed Ali Imam:—"The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay heartily congratulates you on your elevation to the Executive Council of H. E. the Viceroy."

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Strengthening the Triple Alliance.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.

A VERY favourable impression has been left by the recent visit to Rome of the Austrian Foreign Minister Count Aehrenthal. It was a vain effort when the notorious scandal-monger Signore Chiesa announced the question to the Prime Minister in the Chamber, whether the confering of the High Order of the Annunciation on Count Aehrenthal was compatible with the national honour of Italy. The decoration was certainly an act of great significance as this old order of the House of Savoy is reserved to a very small circle of most distinguished men whom it entitles to be addressed as "cugino del re" ("Cousin of the King"). But we may rest assured that King Vittore Emmanuele and his Foreign Minister Marquis di San Giuliano have as much sense for the honour of their country as Mr. Chiesa and that they have their good reason for bestowing such a distinction on a Foreigner. At any rate it would have been bad taste to put such a question that implicity charges the Sovereign with injuring the national cause by an act of grace. In this instance the interpellation was merely meant as a fit occasion to provoke an alarming scene in the Chamber by offensive comments on the Triple Alliance and thereby to give an unsavoury ending to the episode of this visit.

The object thus kept in view was certainly not attained. In the first place the "Tribuna" lost no time in reprimanding the Hotspur of the Chamber for the contemplated mischief and in candidly stating that Italy owed her splendid development during the last generation principally to her adherence to the German-French Alliance, so that the visit of Count Aehrenthal was a fit opportunity for symbolising the general appreciation of this traditional policy. There are still men enough alive who remember how the young national state was treated by the French politicians from the time of the September Convention in 1864 to the conclusion of the Triple Alliance in 1881. Certainly Napoleon III had helped Count Cavour to gain his point as far as Lombardy was concerned. But the claim based on this French support that Italy ought to consider herself the "subservient sister" of France was kept up too long and was one of the reasons for the Italian Government to take their alliances somewhere else. When it became evident that the Triple Alliance was a fixture the French politicians gradually learned to acknowledge Italy as fully entitled to equality among the great Powers and beyond the want of tutelage.

In this instance the Organ of the French Government the "Temps" has candidly admitted that things have changed since Italy had to took for French favour for gaining her national ends. A thoughtful comment of the French paper on Count Aehrenthal's visit to Rome winds up with the conclusion that the recent interchanges of visits by the leading statesmen of the Triple Alliance have materially consolidated the intimacy of the three great Powers of Central Europe and that she concluded a military Convention with Rumania. Both these statements are not based on facts. But it can hardly be denied that the relations of Turkey to Germany and Austria as well as to Rumania are more friendly than ever. The consequence is that Italy sees her way of strengthening her influence in the Balkan peninsula in conjunction with her allies rather than by allowing herself to be mixed up with intrigues for excluding those Powers from having a share in the politics of the Near East.

If we find that the Triple Alliance is upheld in its strength, we may rest assured that the peace of Europe is well secured for the nearest future. For it has been proved by facts that this Alliance is free from any aggressive tendencies of its own, and that no other Power or combination of powers will find it safe to attack the newly consolidated Centre of Europe. It is not always remembered that the Triple Alliance is in the end the keystone of the political structure in which the commercial and industrial prosperity of the World has a reliable shelter in the unavoidable moments of political depression and threatening storms.

OBSERVATIONS AT ESSEN, WILHELMSHAVEN AND KIEL.

The well-known writer on naval subjects Mr. John Leyland made a special study of "the real Arsenals of the German Empire" at Essen, Wilhelmshaven and Kiel and reported on his observations in the Paris Edition of "the New York Herald" of September 23rd, 26th 27th and 30th. He points out that he was everywhere allowed to see whatever he wanted and that his questions were readily answered with a candidness equally free from fear of espionage and from carelessness. A gentleman who brings to his work professional knowledge and genuine devotion may be trusted not to divulge business secrets or a military arcanum of which he may have chanced to discover a clue; nor will he misuse his information for pushing up a great sensation. He gives his impressions of matters of fact and passes judgment to the best of his knowledge. Nevertheless the remarks of Mr. Leyland are of great practical interest and even of some political importance as they throw much light on the alleged danger of accelerated German naval enlargements debated on in the House of Commons in 1909. His statements may be summarized to the effect that there was no acceleration beyond the limits described by the published Naval Programme of the Admiralty, but that the capacity of the Krupp's Metallurgical Works at Essen and of the Imperial and private shipyards at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven were so admirably organised, so well equipped with modern plant, labour-saving cranes and delivery equipment that they would be equal to almost any demand. In his opinion Germany has a special advantage, because "in the building of warships a principal cause of delay is the failure of the constructors to provide the guns, mountings, armour and turbines at the proper time, and this will not be the case in Germany, because the resources of Essen and its kindred establishments already well exceed the requirements of the new fleet, etc." The old tradition of the Essen Firm to organise all its enterprises on the largest plan, and to concern every thing grandly "always seeking something better than the best", may be traced back to by the very "Stammhaus" of Frederick Krupp. Ever since the works amalgamated by the Krupp Co. were enabled by the large orders they received from abroad to produce armour plates, cannons and other wares that required the very best material in large quantities and of reliable quality that Germany could always get at the shortest notice whatever she wanted for military purposes. It is for this reason that Mr. Leyland calls the Krupp Works "the real Arsenal of the German Empire." There were hundreds of guns and gun-tubes being made for the German and many foreign Governments, scores of 12-inch guns in all stages of completion, some for coast defence purposes, but the majority for ships now in course of construction or contemplated. "It is difficult to estimate a point at which the capacity of the Krupp works for ordnance production would be exhausted". What gives to the Krupp guns their quality is by the English writer traced back to the utmost homogeneity, close grain and extraordinary elasticity of the steel poured from hundreds of closed crucibles into ingot moulds, while other manufacturers have to rely on the wire wound principle. Mr. Leyland saw a block o crucible gun steel weighing eighty-five tons!

At Wilhelmshaven where now the first High Sea Squadron has its Head Quarters the third entrance has been completed giving access to ships of any existing size and leading to three enormous dry docks that by electric pumps can be emptied within one and a half hours. There Mr. Leyland could also inspect the new flagship "Westfalen" the second of the German Dreadnoughts. By special permission of Vice-Admiral Pohl he was even allowed to visit the submerged torpedo rooms. He comes to the conclusion: "After much experience of the ships of other nations, I am able to say that the new German Dreadnoughts are masterpieces of design."

Then Mr. Leyland visited Kiel, another naval centre, where the Imperial shipbuilding yard, the Germania yard belonging to the Krupp firm and the Howaldt Establishment claimed his attention. The Germania yard has four great building slips, glass-covered and provided with overhead electric cranes and all facilities for rapid work. One speciality here is the building of submersibles fitted with detachable telephones and hoisting shakles. In the Howaldt Works Mr. Leyland saw the building of a sectional floating dock with a lifting capacity of 40,000 tons. He intends to continue his journey of information to Bremen and Schichau. But already at Kiel he exclaimed: German completeness sees to all this. The ships and dock are built together.

L. ASCH.

THE INDIAN SAND MARTIN.

A Watch-Pocket Bird.

THE Indian sand martin ('Cotile sinensis') is, I believe, the smallest of the swallow tribe. So diminutive is he that you could put him in your watch pocket, were you so minded, without fear of damaging his plumage. His charm lies in his littleness and activity rather than in his colouring, for he belongs not to the dandies. Neat and quiet are the adjectives that describe his attire. The head, shoulders and back are pale brown tinged with grey. The wing feathers are dark brown. The under parts are white with a touch of grey on the chin and breast. The sexes dress alike. This description applies equally well to the sand martin ("Cotile riparia") that nests in sand pits in England, for the only differences between this species, which occurs sparingly in India, and the Indian form are that the former is a little larger and possesses a dark necklace. The feeding habits of sandmartins are those of the rest of the swallow tribe. They live on minute insects which they catch on the wing, not after the manner of flycatchers by making little aerial sallies from a perch but by careering speedily through the air during the greater part of the day and seizing every insect that they meet. The Indian sand martin is a species especially dear to the ornithologist because it nests in the winter when comparatively few other birds are so occupied. Speaking generally, the cold weather may be said to be the "silly season" of the bird world.

There is one drawback to India from the point of view of the ornithologist, and that is the habit of the great majority of birds of building their nests at the time when the sun shines forth pitilessly from a cloudless sky for twelve hours out of the twenty-four burning up all vegetation and raising the temperature of the air to furnace heat. Under such conditions, the pleasure of watching the birds is tampered by the physical discomfort to which the bird-watcher is put. Very pleasant, then is it, after months of excessive heat to awake from sleep one morning to find that the cool weather has come at last, to feel the morning air blow fresh against the cheek, and to look out on an earth enveloped in dense mist. Before one's horse is saddled, the first rays of the sun dissipate the mist with almost magic suddenness, and then one rides forth over dew-bejewelled plains of grass. If on such a morning one repairs to a sand pit or a river bank, one is likely there to meet with a colony of sand martins, for it is early in the cold weather that those birds begin to construct their nests, which are holes bored in sand banks by the birds themselves.

Like the majority of very small birds, sand martins show but little fear of human beings. Tits, white-eyes, warblers, sand martins, etc., will come in search of food quite close up to a motionless human being. Mr. W. H. Hudson relates in his "Birds and Man" how when one day he went into his garden and walked under the trees, there was a great commotion among the little birds overhead, who mobbed him in the manner they mob an enemy. He discovered that the reason of this strange behaviour on the part of the small birds that usually paid no attention to him, was that he was wearing a striped cloth cap, which the birds appeared to mistake for a cat. It would almost seem that there is so vast a difference in size between a tiny bird and a human being that the former fails to recognise the latter as a living object provided he keep still. This does not imply poor eyesight on the part of birds. The minds and eyes of birds are almost invariably directed on small things. Now, a man bears to small bird much the same relation as a horse three hundred hands high would bear to a man. As regards detail, the eyesight of birds is probably superior to that of men, for each sand martin seems never to mistake its nest, although the entrance to it is merely one of several score of holes scattered irregularly over the face of the cliff. To the human eye these holes look all very much alike, but each must possess minute peculiarities which loom large in the eye of the sand martin. Whether or not the above explanation is the true one the facts remains that a human being can take up a position within a few feet of the cliff without disturbing the martins in their nest-building operations.

Some birds, when busy at their nests, work with feverish haste as though they were under contract to finish them by a given date. Not so the sand martins. With them the spells of work at the nest would seem to be mere interludes between their gambols in the air. Each bird appears to visit its nest every few seconds, but generally it contents itself with hovering in front of the hole for a fraction of a minute and then dashes away. Frequently one sees a martin perch at the aperture for a few seconds without doing any work, and then fly off again. For every visit made with the object of doing work, ten or twelve seem to be made for the mere fun of the thing. Sand martins appear to derive the greatest pleasure from the contemplation of the growing nursery. If the cliff be examined carefully, its soft sandy surface will be found to be scored in many places by marks made by the sharp little claws of the martins as the birds alight. A colony of nesting martins presents a very animated appearance. The main body dash through the air to and fro in front of the cliff uttering their feeble twittering, but a few are always at the nest holes, either resting or working. These latter are constantly reinforced from those on the wing, and vice versa, so that there are two streams of birds, one flying to the cliff and the other leaving it. Suddenly the whole flock, including both the resting and the flying birds, will, as if affected simultaneously by a common influence, fly off en masse and disappear from sight. But they are never absent for long. At the end of two or three minutes all are back again.

The birds utter unceasingly, when on the wing, a twittering note, not so harsh as that of the sparrow, but sufficiently harsh to make it appear that the birds are squabbling. A certain account of bickering does take place among the sand-martins. Every now and again a bird may be observed chasing its neighbour in a very unneighbourly manner. Occasionally two will attack one another with open beak and fall interlocked to the ground. A prettier sight is that of couple of martins resting side by side at the orifice of the nest hole twittering lovingly to one another. The excavation that leads to the nest is a round passage, less than three inches in diameter. After proceeding inwards and slightly upwards for about two feet, it ends in a globular cavity of larger diameter. This is the nesting chamber and is lined with grass, fine twigs, feathers and the like. Two or three white eggs are laid. Sand martins probably bring up more than one brood in the year. Their nests are likely to be found in all the winter months in India.

"Cotile sinensis" is a permanent resident in India and is common in all the northern portion of the country, but is not often seen so far south as Madras. It is curious that this species should be abundant in North India and rare in the South, where insect life is so plentiful. There must be something in the climatic conditions of South India that suits neither this nor the other species of sand martin. Precisely what this is I cannot conjecture. Birds vary greatly in their adaptability to climate. Some, such as the hoopoe, appear absolutely indifferent to heat or cold, moisture or dryness; others, as most wagtails, shun heat. The two common crows of India afford an excellent illustration of the way in which allied species differ in their power of adapting themselves to variation in climate. The grey-necked species "Corvus" ('splendens') is found throughout the length and breadth of the plains of India, but does not ascend the Himalayas to any great height, and is, in consequence, not found in Murree, Mussoorie or Naini Tal. The corby (C. 'macrorhynchus'), on the other hand, is found in all parts of the plains save in the Punjab and ascends the Himalayas up to 10,000 feet or higher, and is the only crow that occurs in most of the Himalayan hill stations. It is thus evident that the black species is far less sensitive to cold than the other, but why does it occur so sparingly in the Punjab? The connection between climate and the distribution of birds is a fascinating subject about which very little is known. Possibly in the varying sensitiveness of birds to climatic conditions lies the secret of some of the phenomena of bird migration.—D. D., in the "Madras Mail."

FOURTH MURDER AT MYITKYINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 2.

Yet another (fourth) murder is reported from Myitkyina during the past month. The accused is a Military Police sepoy, Gurkha by caste, who had an altercation with a Gurkha woman regarding monetary matters, at her house, and he killed her with their national knife called Khukri.

The Civil police have the accused in custody. The three previous murders are still undetected.

CONGO REFORM.

Explanation by Belgian Colonial Office.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Standard" writes under date Oct. 10:—

I have received from the officials of the Colonial Office, within whose jurisdiction the administration of the Congo now lies, what is, in effect, the Belgian Government's reply to the criticisms which their proposals for improving the lot of the native have elicited abroad. On the question, "Has not the Belgian Government decided to maintain forced labour until 1912?" the reply of the officials of the Colonial Department is as follows:—

It is necessary once for all to arrive at the exact meaning of the term "forced labour." What is understood by that phrase? Some appear to believe that the Government arrogate to themselves the right to force the natives to work whenever they please. In reality forced labour of this kind does not exist in the Congo. The State demands from the natives payment of the taxes which up to recent times were paid partly in labour and partly in produce, for the simple reason that the blacks, not being sufficiently developed to grasp the intricacies of monetary circulation, could not pay otherwise. It is well known that the Labour exacted under this head cannot exceed forty hours per month, which, it must be admitted, is not a crushing burden. Hence the complaints and recriminations to which this so-called "forced labour" has given rise are directed less against the principle of the legislation than the application of it, which has been considered to amount to an abuse.

By their decree of May 2, 1910, the Belgian Government ordered the gradual disappearance, in three stages, of these taxes collected in the form of labour. This measure, together with the disbanding in advance of contingents of labourers recruited for works of public utility (a method still thriving in German colonies), sufficiently prove that the Government are fully convinced of the superiority of free over forced labour. In less than two years they will have realised their programme. People in a hurry ask why is it not realised at once? They forget that the application of an economic reform to immense territories cannot be done by a stroke of the pen.

TAXES IN CURRENCY.

It is impossible to collect taxes in currency except in those places where money exists. Wherever coinage exists, or can immediately be introduced, collection in labour is suppressed; in the more inaccessible parts of the colony, collection in cash is—for the time being—out of the question. It is known that the decree of May 2, relating to the native tax, is closely connected with the decree of March 10, 1910, by which the Government open the domain lands to the free harvesting of vegetable products. The latter decree is extended to the whole territory of the colony in three successive stages, of which the first date was fixed for July 1, 1910, and the last for July 1, 1912. This reform at once opens a vast field to private enterprise, and it appears more and more evident that for the present, it would be both impossible and futile to take more immediate action in this direction. By virtue of this decree the natives have one right to harvest the vegetable products on the domain lands in all districts in which exploitation of the domain has already been abandoned that is to say in more than three-fifths of the territory. They can sell these products to the merchants and thus obtain the money needed to pay the tax. On these territories payment of taxes in labour has already been abolished.

But the situation is altogether different in the outlying parts where it has not yet been possible to introduce free harvesting. How could the natives there procure the cash necessary to pay the tax? Undoubtedly the Government could have performed the graceful act which some demand and by a stroke of the pen ordered the abolition of the tax in labour throughout the whole territory, without troubling themselves about the carrying out of such a measure. Such an action would certainly have been praised in many quarters but the Government preferred to work loyally and not to promise more than they could fulfil. The very fact that they did not promise to suppress—from one day to the next—the collection of taxes in labour is sufficient to inspire confidence in the Belgian Government.

"But," it may be said, "is it not unfortunate that the natives of a considerable part of the colony should have to submit to this much abused 'forced labour' for another year or two?"

NO ABUSES ALLOWED.

Let those who question this be reassured. The Government are firmly decided that no abuses shall be permitted. Where collection in currency has not yet been introduced, instructions have been issued that the collection (in labour) shall not be accompanied by any abuses. As a matter of fact, there is very little compulsion at the present time. And if the fiscal legislation is applied with moderation, what have the natives to complain? In a word, the tax is not heavy, and constitutes a return for the liberty and security which the State has established in the Black Continent, the former horrors of which have been depicted for us by Stanley and Livingstone. Moreover, it is too often forgotten that the natives, who have to provide the product of 40 hours' work per month as a tax, are paid either for those products or for their labour. This is perhaps a fitting opportunity for a reminder that the Commission of Inquiry considered that this legislation, administered with moderation, was of such a character as to exercise an educational influence upon the natives. From all this the conclusion may be drawn that the Belgian Government have already done as much as they were able to abolish the alleged "forced labour," and that there is no cause for anxiety concerning the lot of those natives who temporarily remain under the system of payment in kind.

But, it may be said, this commercial liberty which should follow from the application of the new decrees will only be apparent, for the State, whilst abandoning the working of the territory for the raising of revenue, does not place any restraint upon the monopolies and the great concessions given to the companies in time past.

RIGHTS OF NATIVES.

It is not generally known that the companies which own the soil they cultivate and work or which have an exclusive right to collect the vegetable products in the sphere of their concession are very few in number. Moreover, the Minister will take care that the rights of the natives shall be respected, and, if necessary, will, in agreement with those concerned make new arrangements which will ensure the carrying out of the decrees. As to the companies which have neither monopolies nor exclusive rights their concession will in no way be opposed to the establishment of commercial liberty. Competitors will rise beside them, and in consequence of the free competition among purchasers, the native products will naturally reach their normal prices, to the advantage of the native inhabitants. The happy results of the new colonial policy will, therefore, make themselves felt throughout the whole colony.

It may, perhaps, be thought that the introduction of these reforms in the colony is seriously compromised on account of the quarrels of the Government with the Kasai Company. But this is not so. They prove the firm wish of the Government to resist the pressure of the financial companies and not to flinch from any sacrifice in order that the introduction of commercial liberty in the Congo may be guaranteed. You are not unaware of the subject of the litigation: the Kasai Company claims to possess an exclusive right of collecting the vegetable products. The Government hold that no monopoly of this kind was ever given by the old Congo State to this company, and they wish, therefore, to introduce commercial liberty in these regions from July 1, 1910, without being obliged to pay compensation to the company. The Government are aware that if this contention is not upheld by the courts they expose themselves to being obliged to pay the company a large sum as damages and interest (the company claims forty millions). In spite of that the Government have not hesitated an instant to run the risk. This proves their strong desire and firm intention of introducing for the Congo a real and not a delusive commercial liberty.

To ensure further the efficacy of the reforms introduced into the colony, a vice Governor-General has just been entrusted with a mission of inspection from which the best results are anticipated.

The reform introduced by the Government does not affect the condition on which landed property is held by the natives. Does it acknowledge their ownership of the lands which they occupy?

It is true that the decrees and orders regulating the land law of the colony do not grant to the natives the extensive and almost absolute powers which the Civil Code allows the European proprietor. The negroes cannot dispose of and sell at their pleasure the lands which they occupy, and this prohibition has been made in their interest. If the right of disposal was allowed them, it would not be long before they encumbered their lands with charges and would be obliged to give them up for a few sacks of salt to unscrupulous traders, whose slaves they would really become.

Moreover, do there exist any African colonies in which this European right of property has been recognised with regard to the natives?

The native must be protected against his own weakness in the same way as minors are under the civil code. That is why the selling and letting of the lands which he occupies can only take place through the medium of certain authorities.

But if the native has not this right of property in the European sense of the word—a right which would be a source of poverty to him, rather than of wealth—he has the fullest right to the enjoyment and use of his land. Is not this the right of property in the true sense of the word? He can derive every profit and every benefit from his land. To allow him to extend his tillage, a certain space has even been reserved for him around the land which he occupies.

The Belgian Government desire nothing more than to extend holdings by the natives in conformity with the principles of equity and the economic needs of the country. They are convinced that the extension of the cultivation and the development of native property is one of the most important elements in the wealth of the colony. If they do not give the native property in land in the sense of allowing them to sell their lands to the first comer, without sufficient remuneration, it is because they do not forget that they should treat the natives as wards of whom they are the guardians and protectors.

THE AMERICANS AT OXFORD.

An Unfulfilled Bequest.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, one of the greatest of patriots, established one hundred and seventy-nine scholarships at the University of Oxford. These scholarships are divided among the United States of America the colonies and Germany, the preponderance being given to America. His conviction was that "a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States of America will secure the peace of the world, and educational relationships from the strongest tie."

His provisions as to the type of man who should be elected to these scholarships were sound and well thought out. The men were to be chosen not entirely for their literary and scholastic attainments, but also for their "fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports, qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness, and fellowship." In other words, Mr. Rhodes wished that the best men in the different countries should be awarded the advantages which he offered, and by their free intermingling with the undergraduates of Oxford bring about the success of the scheme he had at heart.

TAKING BUT NOT GIVING.

It is a thousand pities that under existing conditions the spirit of the bequest is not complied with. Against the Colonials and Germans there is nothing to be said they do associate with the rest of the undergraduates and are with and of them. As regards the American, however, it is different. He does not entirely fulfil his part of the contract. He takes from Oxford everything that she has to give and withholds from her anything that may be in his power to give in return. It would naturally seem that if the men selected by the executors came within measurable distance even of the high standard set up in the bequest, that fact alone would have guaranteed the execution and success of Mr. Rhodes's idea. Either however there are no men in America possessed of the various "qualities of manhood" quoted above or once having succeeded in obtaining the scholarship all idea of carrying out their obligations go by the board.

The American Rhodes scholar becomes an undergraduate of Oxford only in so far as the wearing of a cap and gown and the obtaining of athletic honours permit. For the rest, he keeps himself and seeks to know nothing of his English surroundings and fellow-undergraduates, nor to impart any of the ideas and opinions of his own country for their discussion, approval, or disapproval. That the American scholar should be one of the Oxford undergraduates, should join in their social life, should make friends with them, should become, in fact, their brother during their three years at the university, was always the root idea of the bequest.

He does none of these things. By the foundation of the American Club in Oxford all possibility of his fulfilling these objects is destroyed, and, from the first moment of his arrival till the time of his departure, the American Rhodes scholar makes friends only with his compatriots.

IS IT THE FAULT OF OXFORD?

It may be argued that this is Oxford's fault, that they who are on the ground make no advances to the stranger at their gates, that they remain cold, reserved, and unresponsive. This is not by any means the case. On the contrary, they go out of their way to make him feel at home, finding out in what he excels, cultivating it, and giving him the advantages of opportunity and encouragement.

In spite of this, the American does not make friends. Of course, this does not mean that there is open enmity or ever friction, between him and the Englishman. This is not implied for a moment; but, in fact, he never gets beyond a nodding acquaintance with them. After the first week in Oxford the words "British insularity" are murmured with an accompanying shrug of the shoulders and the American retires into his sell—the club—where he reads American papers, discusses American politics, sings American songs, and might indeed, just as well be back in America for all the good he does to himself or to Oxford.

The only point in which he carries out the spirit of the bequest is in the field of athletics. Here he shows himself to be thoroughly well at home, though sometimes in a manner which raises grave doubts in English minds as to his comprehension of the word sportsmanship. But at least he is of use to Oxford, for his excellence gains him the coveted "Blue," and is of material assistance to Oxford in her friendly, though none the less determined, rivalry against the sister university.

It would have been reasonable to suppose that here was the opening through which he might get to know and mix with the undergraduates, that by his association with them in athletics he would have arrived at an understanding of their minds and characters, have made friends with them and furthered the idea of the Rhodes bequest. It is not so, however, although Oxford cannot on any grounds be accused of the idea, the American seems to retain in his mind the fact that he is a stranger, and that therefore Englishmen will be inclined towards "favouritism" to their countrymen, and, in consequence, the feeling of antagonism, however slight, remains as a barrier between him and them, and completely fills up this possible opening. It is only necessary to look through the lists of university representative to be perfectly satisfied, from the ever-increasing number, of Americans who figure therein, that any suspicion of favouritism is impossible.

THE BRITISH UNDERGRADUATE'S ATTITUDE.

It cannot be suggested that students of British origin do not try to break down this barrier. They look upon the American who belongs, for example, to their particular College as a friend. In the English treatment of him there is nothing abnormal, nothing in any way different from the ordinary treatment meted out to ordinary British undergraduates. He is, in short, one of them, and treated as such. And yet the American does not, or will not, begin to understand the English or fraternise with them, or look upon them as anything but acquaintances. It is all the more strange when looking to the fact that many, if not most, of the Rhodes scholars are graduates of American universities, where the spirit of "brotherhood" is carried almost to excess by the numerous "alumni" and "fraternities" with which all American universities abound.

The American Rhodes scholar receives three hundred pounds a year wherewith to defray his University expenses. This means that the various items of undergraduate life in Oxford should be covered by this sum. The Rhodes scholar, however, contends that expensive journeys in first-class saloon cabins to the ends of the earth in vacations should also be paid out of this annual allowance. Consequently he keeps his Oxford expenses down to the minimum, and does no more entertaining than he can possibly help in order that, as soon as term is over he may shake the dust of Oxford from off his feet and explore the nooks and crannies of the civilised and uncivilised parts of the world. Does this benefit Oxford? Is this in the spirit of scholarship?

Cecil Rhodes's bequest is therefore abused. The spirit of his wishes is disregarded. The American Rhodes scholar neither forms the strong tie of educational relationship with us, nor, under the existing conditions, will he ever bring about between England and the United States of America the good understanding which will secure the peace of the world.—By "An Oxford Man" in the "Daily Mail."

THE FRENCH ARTILLERY.

The Law of July 24, 1909, increased the artillery of each French Army Corps by six batteries or 24 guns, and raised the total number of guns in each Army Corps to 120. The new organization was tried for the first time in Picardy this year, and proved very satisfactory.

The French retain the system of corps artillery. Each Army corps has three artillery brigades, each of three batteries, placed under the direct orders of each of the two divisional generals, and four brigades, each of three batteries, under the direct orders of the Army Corps commander. All these guns are 75mm. quick-firers. There are no howitzer batteries in the Army Corps, and the heavy batteries of 120 and 155mm. are Army organs, not directly at the disposal of Corps commanders. It is generally conceded by the best military opinion in Europe that in point of material and training the French Artillery is unrivalled. A longer experience of the quick-firing gun, and the fact that it is peculiarly suited to the French temperament and character have been turned to good account.

The French found, when they secured their new gun that they had not only much to learn, but much to forget. A new weapon, in their eyes, required new tactics. They threw overboard all lumber and concentrated their attention upon paralysing the enemy before he had time to turn round. They aimed at decisive results at normal fighting ranges, took for their leading principles "pas de choses compliquees, pas de calculs savants," preferred approximate, simple, and rapid solutions and sought to utilize to the full the new properties of their gun. All their field training aims at prompt decision followed by a prompt order, in presence of any given situation. A French battery at a practice camp has been seen to open fire at 3,800 metres against targets representing Infantry concealed below the slope of a hill to complete the practice in 2 1-2 minutes, and to obtain 60 per cent. of hits.

The main object of the French and of every other well-regulated Artillery is to facilitate the forward march of Infantry. The different ways of employing the three batteries of a brigade in pursuance of this object vary according to the situation of the moment. The whole brigade may be "batterie d'infanterie," or the whole may be "contre-batterie"—that is to say, for use against artillery—or the three batteries may have distinct missions. In the latter case, for example, the brigade commander may name one unit as batterie d'infanterie, one as eventual contre-batterie, and keep the third at his disposal for use as may be required. If at the opening of an action, there is either no hostile Infantry in view, or no hostile artillery which has opened fire, the brigade commander keeps a proportion of his guns at his disposal. The system of zones de surveillance which gives each battery commander a zone to watch, is also common. Every battery unlimbered and not in action is en surveillance, and must be ready to open fire at any moment.

Battery commanders range with all four guns, ordering one round battery fire, and almost invariably with time shrapnel. This economizes time and facilitates observation, while the result of ranging shots may often approach that of regular fire for effect. Ranging with time shrapnel requires very perfect fuzes, and those of the French are excellent. Divisional artillery usually accompanies its division and acts according to circumstances. The corps artillery is of course thrown in at points were special efforts are needed, or resist the principal attack of the enemy. As many as 18 batteries were counted massed together in one position, namely, in the case of the Third Army Corps at Morvilliers. In this case the least distance between guns was two yards. The normal interval between guns in action is 16 metres.

"TIR PROGRESSIF."

"Tir progressif," or searching fire, is the distribution of fire in depth over a defined area by successive alterations in elevation. If, for example, a bracket of 200 metres has been obtained between 2,400 and 2,600 metres, each gun fires two rounds at each of the four following ranges—namely, 2,300, 2,400, 2,500 and 2,600 metres. If the series is fired only once, the distribution of the shrapnel bullets over the area is not aquable, but at the same time very little can escape the deluge. It is the most rapid means of bringing fire to bear and of hitting the enemy quickly, and it is consequently more employed by the French Artillery than any other form of fire for effect.

The results of a great number of series of "tir progressif" show that 45 percent. of hits are made at 2,000 metres against infantry standing in single rank; 33 per cent. at 3,000 metres, 21 per cent. at 4,000 metres and 14 per cent. at 5,000 metres. Against a single rank of infantry lying down the hits are 19 per cent. at 2,000 metres, 16 per cent. at 3,000 metres, and 13 per cent. at 4,000 metres. Against artillery in the open with shields of the French pattern the hits are 20 per cent. at 2,000 metres, 15 per cent. at 3,000 metres, and 11 per cent. at 4,000 metres.

The "tir progressif" is frequently combined with sweeping, or "fauchage," and is usually employed against a moving target, or against hostile guns in action behind a crest, or to deny the passage of hostile troops across some zone. It is a great mistake to suppose that the system of searching and sweeping areas is the only resource of French artillery. In the "tir a demolir" against "materiel" for example, after the 50 metre bracket is obtained, the battery commander opens fire for effect with rectifications. If necessary, after every four rounds. With explosive shell it takes French artillery, on an average, 12 to 15 rounds to destroy a hostile gun, or 20 to 25 rounds if percussion shrapnel is used.

FIRE AGAINST INFANTRY AND AIRSHIPS.

Hostile infantry groups are fired at by sections or single guns until the hostile firing line thickens at some hedge, bank, or fold of the ground. Fire for effect is then begun at a single elevation, followed by slow fire, varied by rafales whenever the infantry tries to move. The maximum elevation at which an airship can be hit by the French field artillery is 830 metres, but if the trail be buried to the depth of half a metre an airship can theoretically be hit at an altitude of 1,600 metres and at a range of not over 6,800 metres. When the trail is buried, however, the gun does not shoot so well. The "tir progressif" is the normal fire against airships.

French artillery teams are much inferior to ours and the condition of the harness would bring tears to the eyes of a British battery commander. This latter blemish is, however, of little importance, for French batteries will take the field in war with practically new harness. Excellent staff work, first-rate march discipline, regularity of pace, rapidity of decision, and absence of delay in the transmission of orders conduce, even more than smart driving and smart teams, to rapid action on the battlefield. French field artillery never gallops and rarely trots very fast. Hence teams are seldom fatigued, and the orderly deployment of the arm in action is secured without distress to men or horses.

The French cannot match our driving and our turn-out, but, after a longer experience of the new gun than any other people, they have discarded in a deliberate manner nearly all the complications in which we still revel, and have reduced ranging, conduct of fire, and fire tactics to their simplest terms. They do not deny for a moment that the meticulous care displayed by our Artillery in ranging and the use which we make of distant observation parties range-takers, signallers, directors and plotters are all very good things in their way; but they hold that all this procedure is foreign to the atmosphere of the battlefield, and they prefer more rapid and more simple solutions, because they consider them to be more practical, more serviceable in war, and better suited to the capacity of the average battery commander.

The writer believes that the French are right, and that an advance on our side towards French simplicity would at one and the same time enhance the usefulness of our guns in action, and increase the value of the Territorial Artillery to our Second Line. The conditions precedent to the successful emulation of the French artillery are however first the adoption of the four-gun battery, secondly the introduction of an automatic fuze-setter and lastly the provision of perfect fuzes to admit of certain ranging with time shrapnel.—"The Times".

"I attribute the disloyalty and disquietude in India to the enforcement of a Western secular educational system on an Oriental people," said Bishop Weldon at Preston.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE POSITION OF RUBBER.

The following article on the rubber market appears in the "Times".

In an article published in the "Times" of August 5 the inference was drawn from statistics then available that the prospects for an early recovery in prices of indiarubber were not encouraging. The course of the market since then has fully borne out that suggestion. Not only has there been no recovery from the depression then prevailing but the fall in values has continued almost without interruption up to the present time. Indeed the decline since the last week of July has been much more severe than that recorded in the previous three months. Fine hard Para was at the end of July quoted at about 9s. 3d. per lb a fall of roughly 2s. since the beginning of May. Yesterday the same quality was sold at about 6s. per lb., a further decline of 3s. 3d. or 36 per cent, and compared with the highest price paid on April 20 (12s. 4d.) the fall amounts to 6s. 4d. per lb. or over 51 per cent. At the auctions this week smoked sheet plantation sold at 5s. 5d. as against 12s. 10d. on April 20 a loss of nearly 58 per cent.

REASONS FOR THE REACTION.

Various reasons are put forward to explain this remarkable reaction within the short space of five months. A favourite theory ascribes the decline to over-speculation on the part of certain big Eastern people whose financing facilities were withdrawn, but this can hardly be reckoned to be more than an incident in the downward movement. The real cause is, no doubt, the rapid and great increase in supplies in conjunction with the fact that one of the largest consumers—namely, the United States—has found that it was necessary to curtail demand for the commodity. The motor-car industry in America was proceeding at a rate far in excess of the requirements of the market, so much so that one of the leading manufacturers of that country found himself crippled, with an unsold stock, according to reports, of about 4,000 automobiles, and had to suspend building operations. And while such important consumers had to withdraw from the market for indiarubber, supplies of raw material continued to arrive in increasing quantities.

INCREASING SUPPLIES.

The imports of indiarubber into the United Kingdom amounted during July and August to 6,460 tons, as against 4,760 tons last year, and during the eight months from January, to August to 31,580 tons, as compared with 22,560 tons, an increase of 1,700 tons and 9,020 tons respectively. The imports into France during the eight months were 12,840 tons, as against 10,220 tons in 1909, an increase of 2,620 tons, and into Belgium 5,260 tons, as against 4,610 tons an increase of 650 tons. The imports into Germany during the same period aggregated 12,500 tons, as compared with 9,690 tons, an increase of 2,810 tons.

The receipts at Para from January 1 to September 30 amount to 28,630 tons, as against 27,640 tons last year and 28,230 tons in 1908; and during the remaining three months of the year the receipts are expected to be fully equal to those of last year.

The stocks in Liverpool of Para and Caucho rubber on the 1st instant were estimated at 1,740 tons as against 340 tons a year ago and 280 tons in 1908, and the total visible supply of Para (including Caucho) is estimated at 4,700 tons are compared with 2,440 in 1909 and 3,270 in 1908.

It must not, however, be supposed that the United States have been starved of rubber during the current year. No official details are available of the quantity shipped to that country from England; but it has taken during the eights months 1,420 tons from Germany, as against 700 tons last year; 3,040 tons from France as against 1,150 tons; and 1,080 tons from Belgium, as against 750 tons; while the direct shipments of rubber from Brazil to the United States during the first half of the year reached 7,790 tons. It cannot be doubted that supplies of this useful commodity will go on increasing. The Brazilian Government finds its production to be one of the best sources of revenue, and is encouraging the output in every way in its power; large new virgin forests of rubber trees are reported to have been discovered in the territory of the Amazon, and a portion of them is already being exploited. The output of plantation kinds is also growing apace; a computation recently publish estimated the output of 17 leading Eastern companies next year at 4,000 tons, and in 1912 at over 5,000 tons.

PROSPECTS.

Taking existing and prospective supplies into consideration, it does not seem unreasonable to assume that no permanent and important recovery from the present basis of values is now to be expected; but that, on the contrary, prices are more likely to continue to seek a lower level—to where they were, say, in 1908. Any speculative ventures based on the assumption that the present price of 6s. or below is due to artificial depression on the part of an Anglo-American combination—as is so persistently asserted—do not seem likely to be promising propositions.

In consequence of the vast sums which have been invested in shares of rubber-producing companies, events in the market for the raw material are of much greater public interest than formerly. Share quotations have naturally responded to the decline in the price of the commodity, but proportionately the depreciation has been less severe in the case of shares of the established concerns, it being pointed out that as many of the principal plantation companies are able to produce rubber at a cost of something like 1s. 6d. per lb; even a lower level of prices than is now ruling would still leave a comfortable margin of profit, and that as most of the companies making returns show increasing outputs, the effect of the fall in price may be partly counteracted by the larger production.

VALUE OF SCOUTING.

The Speaker's Glowing Tribute.

The Speaker of the House of Commons gave an address to the Penrith Boy Scouts during mail week. Mr. Lowther commenced by humorously stating that he was not a boy scout himself, and he was afraid he never should be unless they formed a society of Old Boy Scouts. But he had studied the movement more or less since it was instituted, and had formed a strong opinion that it was a most desirable movement to support, especially in towns which combined a share of both town and country. Those who lived in the country knew the delights of the country, and appreciated them. Those who lived in towns tried to spend their holidays in the country, and thus enjoy the sights and sounds of country life. Those who, like himself, were half-and-halfers, appreciated more and more, as years went by, the joys of rural life. The Boy Scout movement was essentially a movement which took young men and boys of a town out into the country and taught them something of country life.

What was it which in the scout movement had appealed to them so much and aroused so much enthusiasm among young men of all classes of the community? It was first, the fact that it trained their powers of observation and taught them to take notice of things and inscribe them on the tablets of their memory. It was not always an easy thing to take notice. He knew many people who went about and saw the same things day after day and yet could tell them nothing of what they had seen. One of the first duties of scouting was to take notice and describe accurately what they had seen. Observation and the training of their powers were the foundation of good scouting. The second point which followed from it was the training of the powers of logic, so that from certain premises they arrived at a sound conclusion. By tracks which were observed on the roads or the deposit of dust, the turning of a stone or the track of a bicycle, certain deductions could be arrived at which were as certain as the facts themselves. He thought they would all admit that that was most admirable training for young men.

A HEALTHY OCCUPATION.

The scout soon learned self-reliance. He had also to learn to make up his mind quickly. Another valuable quality was the teaching of caution, and yet there were times when one must be bold. Boy scouting was a much better occupation than the reading of trashy novels. The occupation was a healthy one, making it necessary for the youth to be in the open air for as many hours as could be spared. In London and other big towns it was a painful sight to see anæmic and pale faced boys slouching about at street corners, smoking indifferent cigarettes. They wanted to lead youths away from that sort of thing, and a healthy and interesting occupation was the useful means of doing it. Something had been said against the scout movement as to its being turned into a military one. He (the speaker) had very little fear that anything of that sort would arise.

Scouting was the least militant of all military operations, and could be performed by civilians equally as well, if not better, than by military men. There was nothing of the pomp and circumstance of war about scouting. It was a civilian's occupation, just as much as a military one, and, therefore, there was no fear that they were likely to instil into the youths of the country an ardent desire to go and get killed by an enemy. Mr. Lowther then proceeded to deal at length with the chief elements in the movement. There must be simple drill. He was the last person in the world to say that drill was bad for any one. It set back the shoulders, opened the lungs, taught a boy to hold himself erect, and look a man. Then they required discipline without which no organisation could exist. There must be respect for authority. If every one followed the motto of Rabelais and did as he pleased, they would have chaos.

The Speaker next dealt with the great advantages which resulted from learning signalling by Morse code or the semaphore, the value of first-aid in cases of injury, and the knowledge of cooking. He himself, he said, would be puzzled to cook anything, although he believed he could boil an egg (laughter). Then there was the knowledge of woodcraft, natural history, astronomy, and bird lore. With regard to stalking, Mr. Lowther said he did know something about that, for he had practised it for thirty years. It was a most fascinating art; it would lead them into very undignified positions at times, but the serpentine motions and discomfort they went through were amply rewarded when they reached the quarry. A movement which combined those things and induced young men to go in for learning them was one of the greatest possible utility (applause). The knowledge thus gained would hardly ever come amiss, whatever their future surroundings might be.

ENGLISH HUNTING SEASON.

Cub-hunting is fast drawing to a close, and another fortnight will see the finish of the preliminary canter to the season proper.

There are, of course, several changes in masterships and staff to record, but all the vacancies in the important packs now appear to be satisfactorily filled. The Badsworth have a new master in Mr. Gordon B. Foster, who goes on with the former huntsman, Alfred Sheppard. Dick Woodward, the first whipper-in, goes to the Meynell, Harry French from the Hurworth, taking his place. The second whip, George Thorne, has left for Mr. Scot's Cotswold Hunt, and is succeeded by Charles Morris. There are plenty of foxes in the country.

With the Belvoir (Duke of Rutland's), there are no changes this season, Sir Gilbert Greenall continuing in command, with Ben Capell to carry the horn. There is a plentiful supply of cubs, and everything points to a good season. In the Berkeley country Lord Fitzhardinge continues, with Gilbert has huntsman. Blackmore Vale prospects are very good indeed, with plenty of foxes, and the staff as before.

An excellent repot of sport in prospect comes from the Cambridgeshire country. A new whipper-in comes on this season, Mike Cullerton having taken the place of Frank Tucker, who has gone to Mr. Bosanquet's. G. Lloyd succeeds Cullerton as second. The Rev. E. A. Milne will have the Cattistock pack alone this season, Mr. Fuller, his former colleague, having taken over the mastership of the V. W. H. There is an excellent show of foxes in the country. With the Chiddingfold there are several changes. Fred Farmer comes on as huntsman in the place of Mr. Alfred Sadler, who has carried the horn as amateur huntsman for many seasons. Will Hemmings, formerly second whip, now moves up, and George Castle, from Lady Craven's, succeeds to the vacancy. The hunt also has a new joint secretary this season, Major Corkran sharing these onerous duties with Mr. Francis Barlow. In the Chiddingfold country prospects are good generally. The Crawley and Horsham, an adjoining pack report a hopeful outlook: and the Old Surrey have plenty of foxes this season.

IN THE HAMPSHIRE COUNTRY.

In Hampshire, which boasts so many packs of foxhounds, considerable difficulty has been experienced this autumn in carrying out the cub-hunting programme. The district is mainly agricultural, and bad weather put the harvest back for two or three weeks. Since then it has been mostly too dry, only one slight shower having fallen in the Hursley country for over a month. That pack of which Sir George Cooper is master, with the Hon. George Hewitt as field master, is looking forward to a good season. The Tedworth, a neighbouring pack, has been doing very well with the cubs, there being an extraordinarily good supply of foxes this year. Ten and a half brace had been killed before the end of September, and it is thought probable that the season's tally will exceed the record of last season—53 1-2 brace. Captain Walter Faber, who has shown such remarkable sport these last two seasons, goes on again with T. Ashley to carry the horn. Captain Standish's big country, the Hambledon, also in Hampshire, holds plenty of foxes. George Roake continues as huntsman, but has a new second whipper-in in the person of D. Griffiths, from the Hursley, who succeeds A. Martin. Up to the present prospects in the Isle of Wight are encouraging.

The West of England packs report a promising outlook. In the West Somerset country hounds have been doing a lot of useful work during the past few weeks and the young entry has been well schooled. The Master, Lieut.-Colonel Dennis F. Boles, reports that his supply of foxes this year is above the average, the season having been exceptionally favourable for them. The cubs are large and strong, and have been showing their mettle lately in a manner that predicts many a good run during the coming season. In Lord Portman's country, also in Dorsetshire, foxes are plentiful, and prospects all round very bright.

Among the Sussex packs the most notable change this season is in the Eastbourne country. The pack will be known henceforth as the Duke of Devonshire's Eastbourne Foxhounds, with his Grace as Master. Mr. T. Kirby Stapley, who has held a joint mastership with Colonel Cardwell for the last few seasons, will continue to carry the horn, with the same staff. Colonel Cardwell retires after sixteen years' service with the pack. The supply of foxes in this district is good, especially in the Saturday country. There is also plenty of material in the West Kent and Eridge countries, which join near Tunbridge Wells.

In Hertfordshire the outlook for sport is particularly good this autumn, the Hertfordshire having a better show of cubs than they have had for years. Major C. Jackson continues as Master, with T. Oliver as huntsman, but there is a change in the whippers-in, W. Hale taking the place of E. Jones. There is a similar change in the Essex and Suffolk, H. Bagshaw, from the East Essex, coming on as second. Prospects in this district are generally good, so far as the supply of foxes is concerned, but the ground has been so hard lately that the Essex and Suffolk have had to stop cubbing for a while. The pack has lost several supporters through death during the past year, among them some very staunch for-preservers.

LEICESTERSHIRE PROSPECTS.

The crack packs of Leicestershire and the adjoining counties have been wanting rain badly to complete cubbing operations, but prospects appear to be bright everywhere. Captain Forester continues in command of the Quorn, with G. Leaf as his huntsman, and a new first whipper-in. Mr. C. W. B. Fernie, who is master of the pack that has been known as "Mr. Fernie's" for so long, has a new second whipper-in in place of Champion, Arthur Thatcher carrying the horn as usual. There is a good stock of foxes, both old and young, but rain is still badly needed to improve the going. Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire packs report a good supply of foxes and a successful cubbing season, apart from the drought.—The "Standard."

It is announced in the "London Gazette" that Brevet-Colonel J. E. Capper, R. E., Commandant of the Balloon School, Aldershot, has been placed on the half-pay list and promoted to the rank of colonel, on the completion of his period of service.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use. "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most, 'Restorers.' It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The conditions are becoming slightly unsettled in the extreme north. The rainfall has been diminished in the Peninsula, where it has been restricted to the south, and has been nearly general in Central Burma, Malabar and south-east Madras, and fairly general in the south Konkan.

The chief falls are:—Akyab had two inches; Cuddalore, one and a half; Pamban and Calicut, one; Cochin, two; Mangalore, one and a half.

Forecast.—Some diminution of the rainfall in Burma is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2nd NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in the south-east Punjab. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night in the north-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are about the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind and south Rajputana while it contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and south Central India West, in excess in north Central India West and normal in other districts. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are very lightly clouded in the south but are clear over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual at most places. Day temperature is normal; night temperature continues low everywhere.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0·10" and Karwar 0·85" of rain. Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now generally lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Bombay Deccan and damper in some places in the south Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature is normal; minimum temperature is low in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rain has diminished and is nearly general on the Malabar Coast and local in the south Bombay Deccan and the south-east Madras; Mysore has had 1·53", Calicut 0·92", Cochin 2·03" and Trichinopoli 0·70". Skies are heavily clouded on the Coromandel Coast and moderately to heavily in Mysore and Malabar. Pressure is relatively low in upper Sind.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Malabar Coast and in Mysore. Local showers are probable on the south Coromandel Coast. A few falls may occur in the south Bombay Deccan.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire	83·1	69·6	...	...
Jask	80·3	73·3	...	...
Muskat (1st Nov.)	95·8	76·6	...	...
Multan	91·8	61·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	83·4	52·9	...	...
Lahore	90·4	57·2	...	...
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	84·5	51·0	...	...
Delhi	84·7	65·2	...	...
Agra	89·5	62·5	...	...
Mainpuri	88·3	59·0	...	...
Jhansi	93·5	66 5	...	...
Cawnpore	90·2	59·5	...	...
Allahabad	90·1	60·5	...	...
Jacobabad	95·1	62·3	...	...
Karachi	87·5	68·5	...	...
Ajmer	89·9	60·7	...	...
Jaipur	93·2	60·1	...	...
Kotah	94·0	61·6	...	...
Bhuj	95·1	66·0	...	...
Dwarka	84·3	74·2	...	...
Veraval	92·1	69·3	...	...
Rajkot	94 0	62·0	...	...
Bhavnagar Para	94 6	62·5	...	...
Surat	93·1	64 6	...	...
Ahmedabad	97·6	67·2	...	...
Deesa	97·3	58·9	...	...
Neemuch	91·0	59·8	...	...
Indore	87·1	54·1	...	...
Jubbulpore	85·8	55·3	...	...
Saugor	88 1	64·5?	...	...
Hoshangabad	87 1	55·4	...	...
Khandwa	90·2	54·1	...	...
Akola	89·7	53·1	...	...
Amraoti	87·8	62·3	...	...
Nagpur	88·6	55·8	...	...
Chanda	86·5	55·0	...	...
Raipur	85·7	60·6	...	...
Bombay	88·1	75·4	...	...
Ratnagiri	89·8	74·4	...	...
Mormugao	87 5	71·7	0·10	0·10
Karwar	86·8	69·0	0·85	0·85
Malegaon	88·4	53·6	...	...
Ahmednagar	85·9	69·0	...	...
Poona	84·5	61·3	0·03	0·06
Sholapur	85·8	68·4	...	1·14
Bijapur	84·2	62·7	...	0·42
Belgaum	79·8	61·1	...	0·12
Aurangabad	86·7	57 7	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	84·9	60·7	...	...
Hyderabad	82·8	62·7	...	...
Mangalore	83·8	68·8	1·53	4·17
Calicut	81·3	75·1	0·92	2·48
Cochin	85 7	75·3	2 03	2·83
Colombo	82 0	71 5	0 46	4·76
Masulipatam	85·8	70·2	...	...
Bellary	86·0	63·3	...	0·20
Cuddapah	86·2	68·6	...	0·71
Madras	85·5	78 5	...	0·34
Bangalore	77·3	61·3	0·01	0·30
Coimbatore	79·9	70·3	...	1·25
Trichinopoly	73·6	73·3	0·70	0·80
Negapatam	82·0	72·5	0 32	1·82

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 2nd November was 29·936 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Mr. J. J. Shannon, R. A., has been elected president of the Society of Portrait Painters in place of the late Sir W. Q. Orchardson, R. A.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

CORONATION FLOWER.

When June comes round again London will be splendidly adorned and gay, if all is well, in honour of the Coronation of King George. We can fancy the blaze of scarlet and gold flaming out in our drab streets, writes a London correspondent, the chains of many-coloured flags, the wreaths and masses of laurel. All this sumptuous array is demanded by such a festival of the Empire's loyalty. But why should there not be something more individual in the Coronation splendour? Why should not each one of the massed thousands who will gather to honour the King wear some emblem of a loyal patriotism? Why should we not have a Coronation flower? It would be no mere sentimental fashion. It would be an arresting demonstration of the unity of England's allegiance to her flag and her Crown. Symbols still have a vast power over the minds and the hearts of men. The simpler they are, the more they mean. If the great popular delegation from all Britain and all the Britains beyond the seas which London will welcome next Coronation Day put on, with her own thousands, the same emblem, the great celebration would bear a new import to each one in the crowded streets. But what should such an emblem be? It need not, indeed, be a flower at all. Cockade and rosette have often been the token of great causes. But in England they suggest politics or official badges. Flowers or a sprig of leaves are in our usage the token of feeling. It is shamrock and not a green ribbon that the Irishman wears for St. Patrick's Day. What flower, then, are we to choose? None is specifically associated with the King or the Throne. In the solemn ceremony of Westminster there is no room for flowers. The magnificent splendour of the Coronation is of gold and jewels, of robes in white and red, and a rich harmony of colour, but flowers have no part in its scheme.

FLOWERS OF THE CROWN.

We have to guide our choice, no obvious suggestion from the ceremonial rites. It must be directed by consideration of many things in varying degrees significant. We are compelled first to consider the Crown itself. There is a flower wrought in jewels upon the Imperial Crown of England—the fleur de lys. What if the lily were made the Coronation flower? Lilies of the valley are well adapted for such use, and it is upon record that vast quantities of them were used on King Edward's Coronation day. But the triple fleurs de lys are not much like lilies of the valley. If they are any flower, it should be lilium candidum, or, as some say, the white iris. Neither of these would meet the need. They are too large for anything but bouquets. Moreover, some of the learned hold that the fleurs de lys were originally meant to represent bees. One old writer declares apparently in all good faith, that they are really "three toads erect, saltant." Perhaps we may neglect this as fable or fancy. After all, a heraldic flower may be anything that you choose to say in this year of grace the fleur de lys must be a lily, and if we call it the lily of the valley no one can confidently say us nay. Now it happens that the lily of the valley is Queen Mary's favourite flower. She chose it with the national emblems of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to form the embroideries on her wedding dress. The rose, shamrock, and thistle were suggested by our history. Orange blossom, of course, was required of a bride. The lilies of the valley were the only other flower in that brocade of silver on white satin. They represent Queen Mary's own choice of the most beautiful of flowers. If then, as a lily appears on the Imperial Crown, the lily of the valley became the Coronation flower, such a popular choice would be a pleasant and graceful token of affection for the Queen. It is also to be remembered that Queen Victoria prized the lily of the valley above all other flowers, so that it must needs revive memories of that great and noble reign which won for the Crown a new place in English hearts. We must, however, concede that the lily of the valley has not the glamour of any national tradition. For all its gracious charm it is for English folk a symbol of small significance. The fleur de lys of the Imperial Crown reminds us for nothing but the old Monarchy of France. There are other symbols which are part of the very history of our country. The oak leaves, for example, of the naval uniform prove how many a day the oak has been the tutelar tree of England. No doubt for a while oak leaves were just a party badge for good cavaliers who rejoiced in the safety which King Charles II. found by hiding in his leafy refuge at Boscobel. But long before that the oak had been peculiarly honoured in England, and oak leaves are no more partisan now than Canada's maple. What if a sprig of oak served us for symbol at the Coronation?

ROSE OF ENGLAND.

Through centuries rose and shamrock and thistle have been honoured as the specific emblems of the three countries of the United Kingdom. They have been part of the symbolism of other Coronations, the last time interwoven with the lotus flower of India. There is no question of popular ignorance about them or of vague significance. We can, indeed hardly say that the rose means as much to an Englishman as shamrock or thistle to his kinsmen. It is not a badge of nationality like the thistle. It is not worn like the shamrock to celebrate festivals. But for that very reason it might serve the better for the Coronation flower. It is not sacred to England as a country distinct and apart. It might well serve for the symbol of the Empire of which England is the heart. What as England to do with the rose? We go back six centuries and more and find an Edmund Plantagenet with the red rose for his badge. From him the house of Lancaster took their red rose, and from them the Tudors. But as the Wars of the Roses remind us, the red rose is not the only one for which Englishmen have died. With a King upon a throne who once was Duke of York, we may well remember the white roses. Shakespeare would have us believe that the House of York first took the white rose for its badge in the danger of war. But he was not an historian. The truth is that the white rose had been the badge of the House of York even since the title of the duchy was created. Red rose and white were united in the Tudor House, and a rose of any hue became the emblem of England. There is a pretty story worth recalling once again which tells how red and white roses came to earth upon the same tree. The first roses grew in the Garden of Eden, but when Adam and Eve were driven out they came to a world where no roses were. Years after, Zillah, a maid of Bethlehem, was loved by a British fellow Hamuel and would not hear him. He vowed vengeance, and gave out that Zillah was a witch, and possessed of devils. She was condemned to be burnt. She was bound to the stake, the torch was put to the faggots. Then a miracle swept the flames aside, the stake broke out in bud and blossom and Zillah stood unhurt beneath a tree of fragrant roses, red and white then first seen on earth since Paradise was lost. Red or white or yellow since a rose is a rose of any colour there is no better flower for a badge. There is none more comely. In June, the month of the Coronation, they are in rich abundance. There is no flower that we could find significant of so much in the story of England. The rose would serve well as our Coronation flower.

RAILWAY RETURN.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th Oct. on 1,773·33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,85,000	Rs. 2,25,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,17,000
Or per mile of Railway	104	127	4	235
For previous 14 weeks of half year	30,63,663	30,07,344	97,441	61,68,448
Total for 15 weeks	32,48,663	32,32,344	1,04,441	65,85,448
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,592	2,71,123	5,608	3,97,323
Per mile of Ry.	68	153	3	223
Total to corresponding date	25,70,434	28,50,729	1,00,202	55,21,365

Increase for the week..................Rs. 19,677
Do. to date..................Rs. 10,64,083

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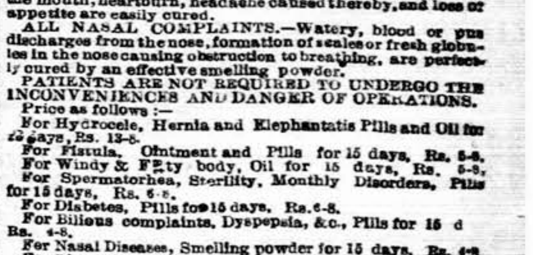

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For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
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BY THE WAY.

JOHN BULL'S THIRST.

The statistics of beer and spirit consumption contained in the latest annual report of the British Customs and Excise Commissioners must be gratifying reading to lovers of Temperance. Although during 1909-10 the consumption of beer was only 412,100 barrels less than in the previous year—a decline of approximately 1 1-4 per cent.—it makes a total decrease of 3,653,000 barrels in the last decade, every year of which shows a fall in the per capita consumption. For every fifty glasses of beer drunk by John Bull in 1900-1 he consumed only forty-one last year. The annual drop in the consumption of spirits is much more remarkable, amounting in 1909 10 to as much as 33 1-3 per cent.—one glass out of every three. In the ten years the quantity of spirits drunk at home has fallen from 45,402,600 to 26,008,200 gallons, a decline of 43 per cent; while the consumption per head has fallen over 47 per cent —one glass of spirits in 1909-10 approximately taking the place of two in 1900-1.

ONE OF MR. BOOKER WASHINGTON'S STORIES.

Mr. Booker Washington has many stories, and one he tells is that of a negro theologian who explained how it was the Egyptians were drowned in the Red Sea. "You see," he said, "it was the middle on winter and the children ob Israel crossed in the mornin,' when the ice was nice and hard. But the Egyptians crossed at twelve o'clock, when the sun had been shinin' and melted the ice, and they was drowned." "Taat can't be true," said a young coloured student, "for I've learnt from my geography that ice won't freeze so near the equator." "Just what I expected," retorted the preacher. "There's always some of these learned young men to spile our theology. But I'd hev you to know that them times I'm talkin' about was before there was jographies and 'quators."

THE HOME LIFE OF IRELAND.

The Rev. J. M. Robinson, M.A., rector of Ovoca, in a little book, "Facts from Ireland" devotes a chapter to Old-Age Pensions, and in it tells us that the home life of Ireland "is something to be proud of." It is shown in the distances people will go to attend a wake and funeral. And what is it, Mr. Robinson asks, that makes the Irish bring their dead to be buried in the family plot, sometimes coming hundreds of miles? "The same love of family and home." He went once to a house where a wake was in progress, and at his arrival a big decanter of whisky was popped down on the table in front, with the encouraging remark, "Help yourself your honour." Mr. Robinson declined, but sat on, and wishing to know who a certain individual was he inquired of the man next him. "Not know that man, sir !" "No," he replied. "Why, he's first cousin to the corpse."

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.

Corpses, Mr. Robinson says, get much more attention in Ireland than in England. It was known that he was to be present at a funeral, so they delayed coffining the corpse till he arrived. He was in time to see the attendants preparing the body for the journey. "There she was stretched out on the bed dressed from head to foot, and two women busy drawing on her brand new stockings. This was a good old Protestant family, too. Candles burning dinner spread, whisky ready, no expense had been spared." It is wonderful, adds Mr. Robinson, to what lengths the poorest will go, totally regardless of expense, just to show respect for the dead.

ROMAN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT.

Among the poor in Ireland, according to Mr. Robinson; there are no such distinctions as Protestant and Roman Catholic. "All are poor, all are of one country, and all are neighbours." A Protestant farmer's wife told him that during a long illness a neighbouring Roman Catholic who wasn't in any better circumstances brought her each morning and evening all during the time, milk for the children and house, and on the top of the jug each week was always a pound of fresh butter. Her own connexions, who were better off, came to ask if she had everything she wanted, but the poor Roman Catholic was the one who supplied the needful, and this she did for many months.

LARGE FAMILIES.

To have a large family in Ireland is always looked upon as a special mark of the Divine blessing, and in connexion therewith Mr. Robinson tells a good story. He was dining once at a house in Tipperary when a card was brought in by the butler and sent round the table. A tramp had two children in a perambulator, with seven others round him at the door. He was looking for help and this was his 'modus operandi' He called at each gentleman's house and the card with the following inscription was handed in:

Dear Friends.—Having obeyed the Divine command to increase and multiply, I am unable to support my already too large family. Your kind aid and assistance will be welcomed.—Truly yours,

Patrick Keenan.

This ingenious man always got help!

CRICKET IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Mr. A. Brewster-Joske supplies in the latest number of the "Colonial Office Journal" some particulars of how cricket is played in the far away isles of the South Pacific Ocean. Formerly in Tonga matches were made up, village against village, not confined to eleven a'side. All the men were entitled to play, and the fact that some villages were numerically stronger than others did not matter, beyond that it was so much the worse for the weaker. So great at one time became the fever for the game that the villagers, mostly dependent on agriculture for their existence, neglected their crops. There was no regulation as to the time of drawing the stumps, and play went on as long as there was food enough, till at last many places were threatened by famine, and the High Court of Parliament had to pass an Act regulating the noble sport.

IN FIJI.

One of the set ideas of the cricketing village clubs in Fiji is that the crack bowler is the bowler, and by prescriptive right. In fact, he is regarded as the Lord High Bowler, and as soon as the over is finished, he goes on again at the other end. He not infrequently shires, and it was considered grossly unfair to score such efforts as no balls, and defeats were generally ascribed to the partial decisions of an adverse umpire. At a match not long ago a recent settler in the district, an English public school man, was put on to umpire, and proceeded according to established rules. His conduct very gravely disturbed the equanimity of the visiting team, and it was requested that one of their side, who really did understand the game, might replace him.

THE DONCASTER ST. LEGER.

Although the famous St. Leger, which is to the North-country what the Derby is to the South, was founded by General St. Leger in 1776, horse-racing had already been established long previously on the Town Moor of Doncaster. There were horse-races on "Doncaster More" in 1600, and the Corporation attempted in 1615 to suppress the races "for the preventinge of suter, quarrells, murders, and bloodsheds." It being impossible to put down racing, the Corporation subscribed to the races, and finally placed them under their practical protection. Ever since the "Northern roar" characteristic of this meeting has been heard regularly every St. Leger Day, but never more loudly than after the great victory of Voltigeur. Late that night, or next morning, a Richmond man—Voltigeur being doubly a Richmond horse—was asked if he was not going to bed. "Gor to bed, indeed !" he cried with real indignation, "you aren't half a mon ! Whaed gor to bed when Voltigeur's woon t' Leger and t' Coop?"

MULTI-MILLIONAIRE AND SPORTSMAN.

Mr. James R. Keene, who has been lying dangerously ill at his Kentucky home, is known across the Atlantic as "King of the Bears." Leaving London for America nearly sixty years ago, he spent a few heart-breaking years searching for gold in California and Nevada before tempting Fortune further on the San Francisco Stock Exchange. Here, by daring and shrewd speculation, he is said to have made a million while still in the twenties, when he migrated to Wall Street to add to his "pile." One successful deal succeeded another, until to-day his riches are almost beyond counting. In England Mr. Keene is known as a good sportsman, owner of that great horse Foxhall, and winner

THE TWO SERVICES.

The second Navy Estimates under the Board of Admiralty, of which Sir Arthur Wilson is the First Sea Lord, are being prepared in skeleton shape. It has been assumed in some quarters, although on what authority there is no showing, that the next building programme will provide for seven armoured ships, as the first practical step towards the ultimate establishment of a two-to-one superiority over the next strongest Power—which means Germany. Assuming, however, for the sake of argument that the Treasury will consent to provide for the laying down of seven "capital" ships in 1911-12, and that six will figure in each of the succeeding programme until 1916-17, a two-to-one standard of battleship superiority—62 to 31—could not be reached before 1919. This, moreover, provides for Germany laying down only two large armoured ships after next year, which to say the least, does not accord with Teutonic aspirations as represented by the progressive naval policy which is being carried out. The position in 1913, according to the most optimistic views of British shipbuilding, will give as a superiority of four units, and by simple arithmetic it is easy to trace what the subsequent progress would be in completed ships, if we laid down seven next year and six in each of the following years while Germany commenced two only per year. Thus :

	England.	Germany.
1912-13	25	21
1914	32	21
1915	38	23
1916	44	25
1917	50	27
1918	56	29
1919	62	31
1920	68	33

It is, of course, unthinkable that 43 British keels should be laid to Germany's 12. The table, however, will serve the purpose of showing what a two-keels-to-one policy connotes.

THE "PASSING" OF THE "HOWE."

The disposal of the battleship "Howe" by auction recalls the most noteworthy salvage of achievement in the annals of the British Navy. Standard on an open coast near the entrance to Ferrol harbour, exposed to the full force of wind and sea, the chance of refloating this 10,000-ton ship was at first regarded as hopeless. Difficulties which seemed almost insuperable were overcome, however by the Neptun Salvage Company, of Stockholm, and within six months of the "Howe" grounding he had been refloated and taken into Ferrol harbour to be docked for repairs preparatory to being navigated to England. On November 2nd, 1892, the "Howe" was to all appearances a complete wreck; on June 22nd in the following year she anchored at the Nore in readiness to be refitted and restored to the active list. Circumstances, of course, govern the success or failure of salvage operations, but the refloating of the "Howe" under supreme difficulties has often been cited in contrast to the unsuccessful attempt made by the Admiralty to get the "Montagu" off Lundy Island. The latter vessel's bones are still being picked by her purchasers whereas if the salvage had been promptly entrusted to experts, it is a reasonable conclusion that she might have been spared the inglorious end of being sold for the value of old iron long before reaching the allotted span of a warship's effective life. Now that the "Howe" has ended her career with the White Ensign, the "Camperdown," the last of the "Admiral" class to be completed, is also the last of the group left in the list of subsidiary war vessels. The "Camperdown's" fate cannot remain long undecided.

AIRSHIP OFFICERS.

A singular features of the apppointments which have just been made to the aerial branch of the Navy is that Capt. Murray Sueter, the "inspecting captain of airships, should have been raised to this "elevated sphere" of duty after having specialised in the under-water department of naval science. Eight years ago this officer, then a lieutenant, was selected by Capt. (now Rear-Admiral) Bacon to assist in developing and perfecting the utility of the submarine. Lieut. Sueter had previously specialised in torpedo work, and his grasp of these twin subjects is exemplified in his standard work, entitled, "Evolution of Submarine Mine, and Torpedo." For the past two years the newly-appointed inspecting captain of airships has been devoting his attention to aerial matters, so that his selection as the officer upon whom will devolve the work of organising the upper-atmosphere auxiliary of the naval service, is in the natural order of things. The headquarters of the branch will be the cruiser "Hermione," which has been appropriated for service airship depot cruiser, and will "mother" the most ponderous charges ever assigned to a war vessel, since, it is understood, that the Navy's airships will bulk as large as "Dreadnoughts."

APPROPRIATION OF NAVAL BALANCES.

Like the British and German Naval Estimates, the Estimates for the current year of the United States Navy show a considerable increase, the sum of £117,730, to be precise, to provide for the expansion of the personnel. A part of this is accounted for by the increased pay which is held out to enlisted men to re-enlist at the end of their respective periods of service. But there are four extra first class battleships going into commission during the present year as well as twelve torpedo boat destroyers, two submarine vessels, and two fleet auxiliaries. A curious but commendable way of encouraging economy and securing the maximum amount of new construction from money once appropriated by Congress has been recommended by the Committee of the whole House, viz., that the final unobligated balances of all non-continuing annual appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year shall, in lieu of being covered into the Treasury, be available for use in new construction, and that these appropriations are made available for all purposes of increasing the Navy in regard both to construction, and machinery. As last year there was as much as about £317,000 returned to the United States Treasury, this policy will accelerate the building programme of the American fleet considerably. A similar policy in Britain might be made to help in the same direction. Undoubtedly there would be a greater incentive to economy in naval departments if it was known that all surplus moneys at the end of one year would be used to increase and accelerate new constructions during the following financial year. At present surpluses are not always judiciously expended in the aim to prevent their being handed over to the Treasury.

A SAD REBUFF.

It was recently suggested that the account of the Army Council as to their attitude towards the projected Naval and Military Tournament of Empire, and that of the promoters of this enterprise as expressed by their Press Director differed so fundamentally as to point to the desirability of the issue of a statement that would not lend itself to any misconception. This has now been done, and the Secretary of the War Office definitely announces that as a result of communications which have passed between the Army Council and the promoters, the former are satisfied that the scheme is one of which they cannot approve and to which they cannot render any assistance. This judgment will give satisfaction to everyone except the promoters, whom we know nothing about except that according to their anonymous Press Director they are for the most part military men with names that are household words. Of these the number is so limited that to prevent the honour of having favoured this particular enterprise being assigned to undeserving individuals it would be as well if those to whom it is due would come forward and let us know their views on the Army Council's attitude.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE ROSTER.

We understand that when Parliament reassembles the question of the rearrangement in the roster for foreign service of the cavalry regiment will be raised in view of the position of the 7th Hussars. The facts are that this regiment came to India in 1886, returned home twelve years later, and after three more proceeded to South Africa, going back to England in 1908. Thus not only in the last twenty-four years has the regiment been at home only seven and a-half but it is now due to come to India again in another twelve months for a period of fourteen years, in which case, one its return in 1925, it will have had thirty years' foreign service against nine at home. The linked system, by which a regiment and its link automatically relieve each other, is, of course, responsible for the necessity of the 7th Hussars being ordered next year to India, and it is difficult to see what can now be done without dislocating machinery, which on, the whole, works well and economically; but the present situation does not reflect to the credit of those who when the system was originally introduced, proceeded to link the regiments in such a manner as to bring about the result that we have noted above. Regiments have certain rights which deserve none the less to be studied because they rest on a basis of justice and

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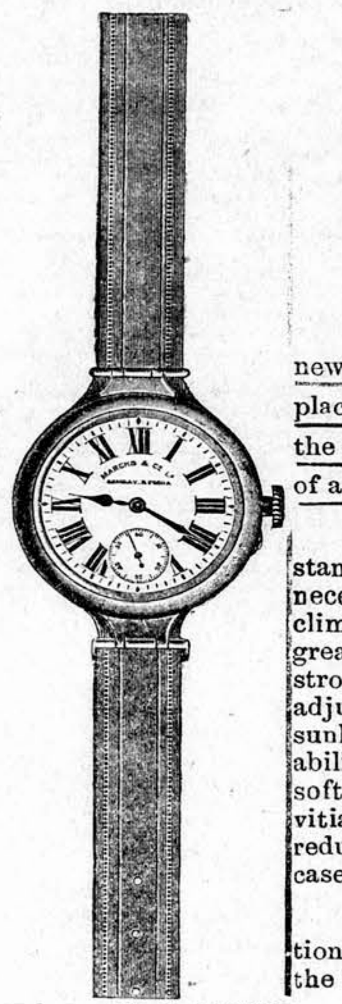

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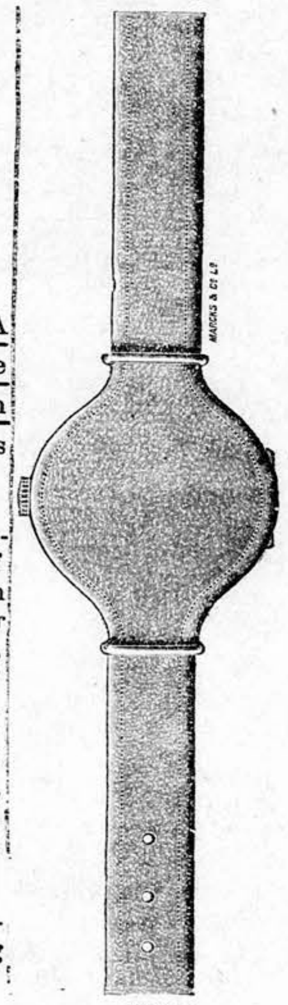

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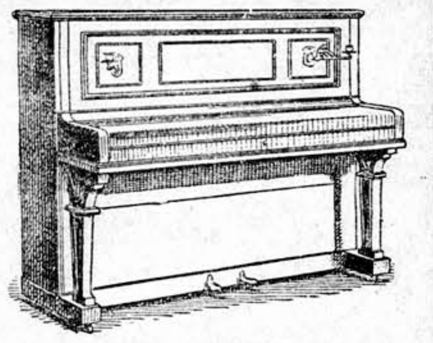

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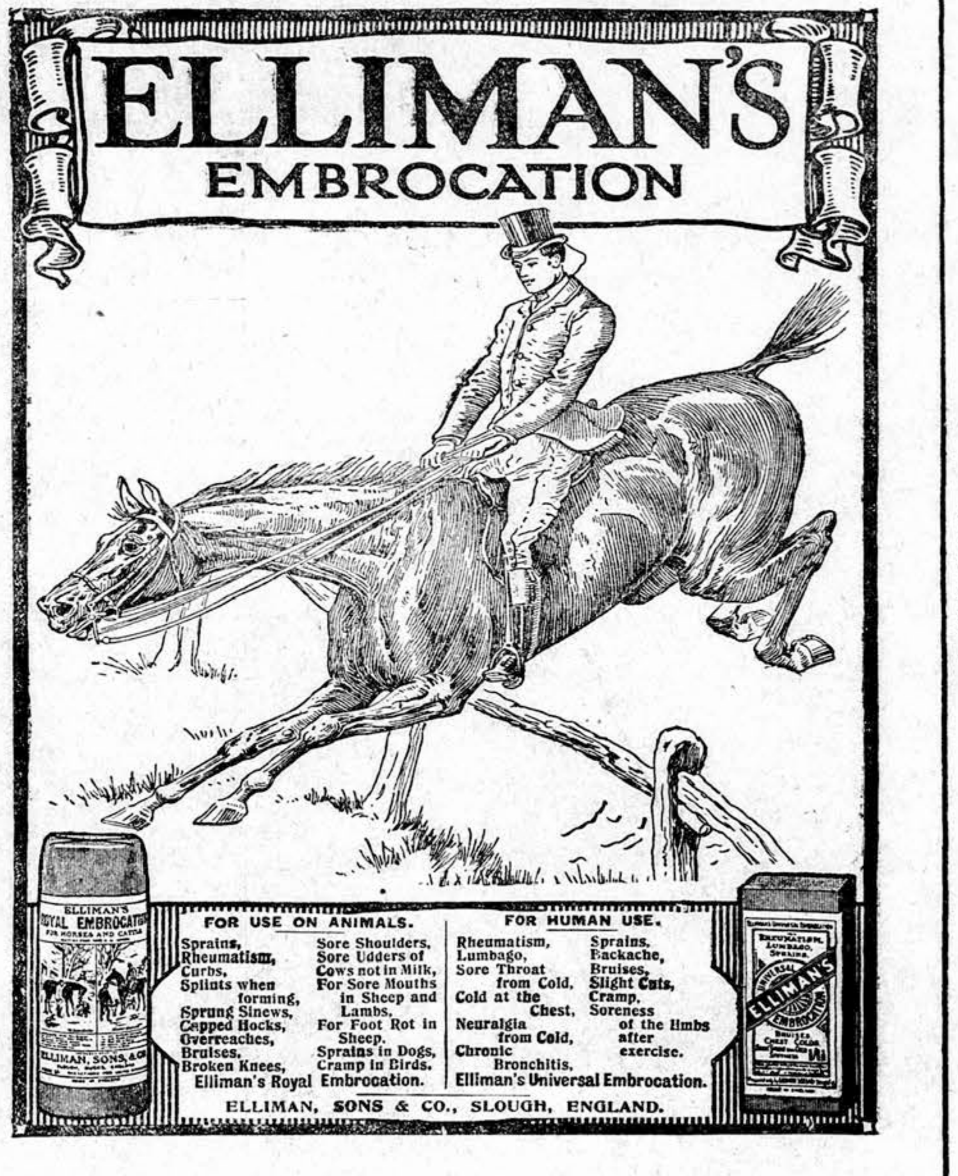

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" " " 1908=276,109
" " " 1909=274,270

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The above Coupon must be sent attached to an OUTSIDE wrapper of a tablet of WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap. Competitors sending any other wrapper than WRIGHT'S will be disqualified. Competitors may send as many estimates as they like provided a wrapper as above is attached to each coupon. If two competitors should send the exact figures the first and second prizes will be added together and equally divided. If three or more competitors are correct the third prize will be added to the first and second and divided equally in a similar way.

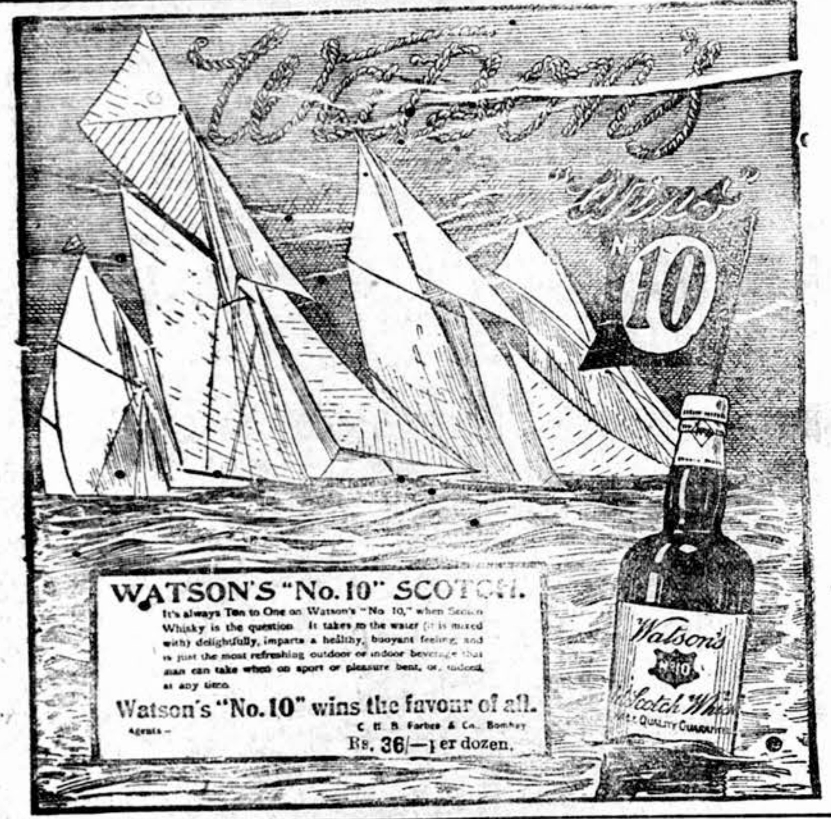
The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.

No correspondence can be entertained.

Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."

Address : "INDIA," Wright's Coal Tar Soap,
66/68, PARK STREET, LONDON, S.E., ENGLAND.



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It's always Ten to One on Watson's "No. 10," when Scotch Whisky is the question. It takes to the water (it is mixed with) delightfully, imparts a healthy, buoyant feeling, and is just the most refreshing outdoor or indoor beverage that man can take when on sport or pleasure bent, or, indeed, at any time.

Watson's "No. 10" wins the favour of all.

Agents— C. H. B. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

Rs. 36/—per dozen.

BENGER'S

One of the most valuable foods known to the Medical Profession.—"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Benger's Food is distinguished from the others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed.

BENGER'S FOOD IS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use It." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants" and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

B24

COLD without ICE — HOT without FIRE

THERMOS keeps cold liquids cold for hours without ice, and keeps hot liquids hot for hours without heating.
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THERMOS has proved its value in all parts of the world from the Equator to the Antarctic.

COLD, REFRESHING DRINKS AT ANY MOMENT, DAY OR NIGHT.

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Beware of worthless imitations.
Infringers of Thermos Patents are being prosecuted.

THERMOS

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

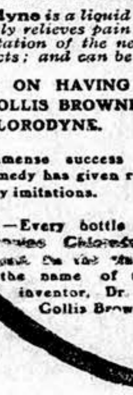
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



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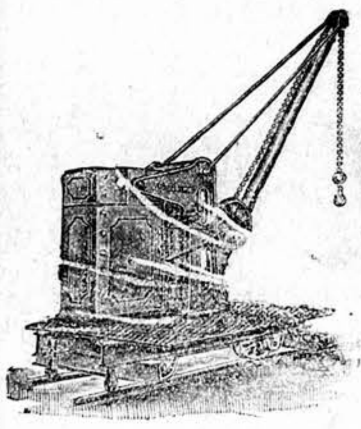

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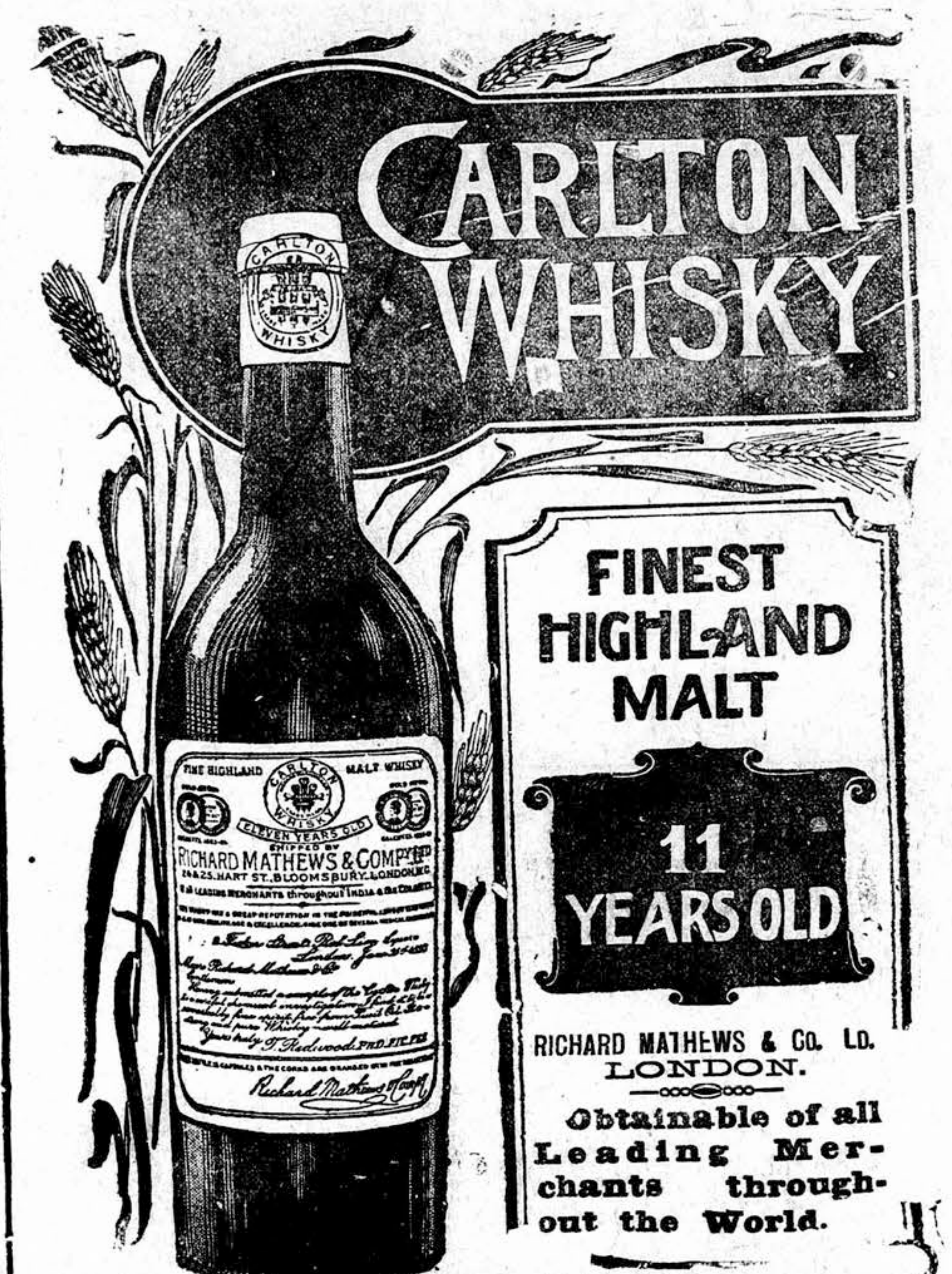

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11 YEARS OLD

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FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
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RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPY LTD
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The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
Watch and Clock Specialists.
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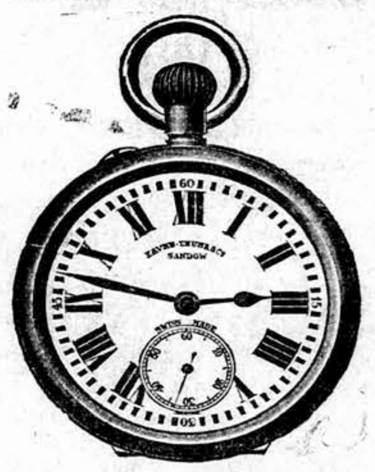

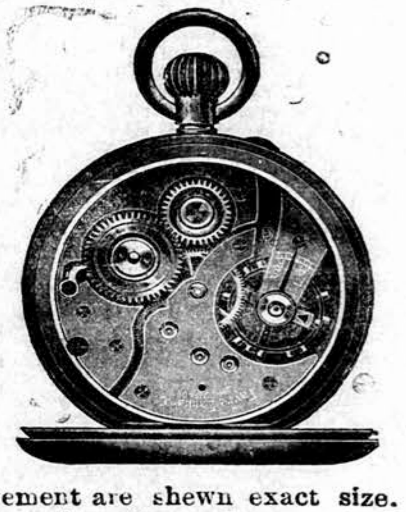

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The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

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SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

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CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

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THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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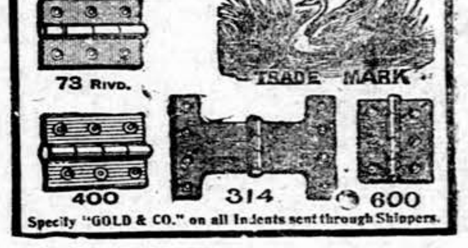

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